Milkmaid BRAND Milk
THE LARGEST SALE in the WORLD.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 51,449—New Series. BOMBAY:—SATURDAY, OCTOBER 29, 1898.

VISITORS TO THE OLD COUNTRY
SOUTH KENSINGTON
HOTEL
ROYAL EXHIBITION, AND IN THE MOST OF THE FAMOUS MUSEUMS.
MODERATE TARIFF.
QUEEN'S GATE TERRACE, LONDON, S.W.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	SATURDAY, 2 P.M.
* CLYDE	4099	C. T. Denny	29th Oct.
M.L. ARABIA	7902	J. L. Parfitt	3rd Nov.
* SUTLEJ	4161	A. Symons	12th "
M.L. CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	19th "
CARTHAGE	5267	C. Gadd	26th "
M.L. BRITANNIA	7912	R. F. Briscoe	3rd Dec.
* CLYDE	4099	C. T. Denny	10th "
M.L. PENINSULAR	5287	W. Whaler	17th "
* SUTLEJ	4161	A. Symons	24th "
M.L. CARTHAGE	5187	C. Gadd	31st "
* CLYDE	4099	C. T. Denny	1903
M.L. ARABIA	7903	J. L. Parfitt	7th Jan.
* SHANNON	4332	F. Tyler	14th "
M.L. CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	21st "
* CLYDE	4099	C. T. Denny	28th "
M.L. EGYPT	7912	R. F. Briscoe	4th Feb.
* SHANNON	4332	F. Tyler	11th "
M.L. PENINSULAR	5287	W. Whaler	18th "
			25th "

The steamers marked M.L. proceed to Marseilles, Plymouth and London. Passengers for Brindisi transhipping at Port Said.

The steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transship there for Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth or London.

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the Ballard Pier before 9 A.M. on the day of sailing.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier at noon on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place by 11-30 A.M. for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thereto in the Company's steam barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of Destination.

TO STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA and JAPAN, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals, calling at Ports en route.

For further particulars apply to

J. M. SHIELDS,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, 24th September, 1898.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N.Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO TRIESTE, *VIA* ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on
IMPERATRIX	T. Ruseviich	4,312	1st Nov. 1898.
IMPERATOR	G. Nicolich	4,139	1st Dec. 1898.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE, or VENICE	Rs. 620	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI on the 4th of each month.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, *VIA* KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on or about
TRIESTE	A. Mitis	5,095	12th Nov. 1898.
MORAVIA	E. Meczan	3,903	12th Dec. 1898.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE or VENICE	Rs. 375	Rs. 150

STEAMERS or BOMBAY LEAVE TRIESTE on the 3rd of each month.

RETURN TICKETS.

By either Accelerated or Ordinary Service to TRIESTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
AVAILABLE for 6 MONTHS	Rs. 560	Rs. 275
AVAILABLE for 12 MONTHS	Rs. 1060	Rs. 525

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return are issued via Trieste, the S. Gothard, and other Routes.

In connection with the Steamers' Tickets the Company issue Rail Tickets to the Principal Town of Austria and Germany, and Tickets by steamers of the "North-Deutscher Lloyd" to each German Lloyd to ports of North and South America, Australia, &c., called at by their vessels.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE "MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO."

THE best and most convenient way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return by the Messageries Maritimes Co. at reduced fares, is arranged as a matter of special advantage to passengers on 4 months' privilege leave.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, YOKOHAMA, KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain	Tons	To Sail on or about
VINDOBONA	C. Bellon	4,351	21st Nov.

Connecting at COLOMBO with the S. ADRIA to MADRAS and CALCUTTA on the Outward and Homeward voyage.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

E. BACHRACH,
Acting Agent.

Sassoon House, No. 30, Church Gate Street, Bombay, 1898.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES DIRECT *VIA* ADEN AND SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on Tuesday, 12 NOON.
SYDNEY	6222	Aubert	22nd Nov. 1898
OCEANIEN	6229	Schmitz	20th Dec. 1898
SUNSET	6707	deMaubeuge	17th Jan. 1899
INDUS	6000	Vaquier	14th Feb. 1899
TUNISIN	6000	X	14th Mar. 1899
CALEDONIEN	6232	Durrande	11th Apr. 1899

Passengers are requested to ATTEND at the BALLARD PIER for the MEDICAL EXAMINATION at 10 A.M. All luggage, properly addressed and Labelled, should be sent to the Steamer the day before, or early on the morning of Sailing.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

Vessel.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail on or about the 17th Nov.
SALAZIE	4,255	Sellier	

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases of special advantage to Passengers on three months privilege leave.

For further particulars apply to

C. RUINAT, Agent.

Old Oriental Bank Buildings, 47, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO., BOMBAY.

GRINDLAY & CO., CALCUTTA.

BANKERS AND AGENTS.

PASSENGER DEPARTMENT.

HOME PASSAGES booked without change on the most favourable terms. Berths can be selected, with special attention to grouping.

SLEEPING AND CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.

RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, &c., booked on existing concessions.

PASSENGERS met on arrival.

CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS and SOVEREIGNS, at current rates.

BRAND-BOOKS supplied gratis, and general information promptly given.

LONDON AGENTS—Messrs. GRINDLAY & Co.

THOS. COOK AND SON, BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS

PASSAGES PROMPTLY ENGAGED by P. & O. MAIL and other Steamers, including non-liners.

SPECIAL ATTENTION given to the selection of berths and Special Grouping of Passengers.

EXCELLENT CHARGE for CHILDREN.

TRAVELLING TICKETS available from any Railway Station in India to all parts of the Globe.

TRAVELLING TICKETS issued, allowing stoppages at all places of interest.

CIRCULAR NOTES and LETTERS OF CREDIT issued at Home and Colonial Ports and Cities.

BANKING DEPARTMENT.—Accounts opened and declared at Railway employés. Family Parties Warehoused.

PASSAGES secured and Tickets supplied for all parts of India.

HOTEL COUPONS available at over 2,000 Hotels.

PASSPORTS procured for Military Officers. Government Offices, &c.

LETTERS OF CREDIT issued for Travellers to all parts of the World.

INSURANCE POLICIES issued for Travellers to all parts of the World.

DRAFTS ON AND REMITTANCES THROUGH LONDON, PARIS, BRUSSELS, &c.

ACCOUNTS kept in Pounds, Francs, Rupees, Dollars, &c.

LOANS granted to Travellers.

SAFE DEPOSIT VAULTS for Plate, Jewellery, &c.

PARCELS received for Transmission to Europe.

PARCELS FORWARDED to all parts of the World.

PARCELS DELIVERED in London, Paris, Brussels, &c.

PARCELS PACKED for Transmission to Europe.

BOARD (including room and attendance) from one guinea per day upwards.

G. CUNIS, Proprietor.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, (LIMITED.)

intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S.S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, on the 4th November, 1898, at 2 p.m., or later, on arrival of English Mail.

FOR KURRACHEE AND COAST PORTS.

S.S. "AMRA," 535 tons, on the 1st November, at 10 a.m., calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Porebunder and Cutch Mandvie. (Weather permitting.)

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S.S. "SIMLA," 1,615 tons, at 10 a.m., on the 3rd November, calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, Mohomra and Busreh, (in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR KARACHEE, ADEN, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR AND LAMOO.

S.S. "CANARA," 1,902 tons, on or about 2nd November, 1898.

FOR COCHIN AND RANGOON.

S.S. "CHILKA," 1,971 tons, on or about 10th November.

FOR SEYCHELLES, ZANZIBAR, DELAGOA BAY.

S.S. "CHANDA," 2,022 tons, on or about 8th November, calling at Seychelles, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Delagoabay, Beira and Mozambique in the foregoing or any order.

WESTERN AUSTRALIAN GOLD FIELDS.

PASSENGERS and Cargo booked through from Calcutta, Madras, Colombo, Bombay, or Rangoon *via* Singapore for all ports adjacent to the various Gold Fields, Fortnightly departures from Singapore.

For further particulars apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 28th October, 1898.

KING, KING & CO., BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge or Commission.

Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.

Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance effected at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED ON APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.

HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

THE NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA (JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.)

S.S. "MUKE MARU" Capt. S. Kawamuro, 3,312 Tons, will sail for TUTICORIN, SINGAPORE, CHINA and JAPAN on the 3rd proximo.

T. KUSUMOTO,
Manager.

Victoria Buildings, Fort, Bombay, 25th October, 1898.

WILLIAM WATSON AND CO., BANKERS & AGENTS,

BOMBAY—8, Horaby Road.
CALCUTTA—8-1, Council House Street.
KARACHI—Bunder Road.
LONDON—7, Waterloo Place, S. W.
LIVERPOOL—22, Water Street.
PORT SAID—8, Quay Francois Joseph.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened with any amount over £50 without charge for Commission, and interest allowed.
FIXED DEPOSITS received for 3, 6, 9 and 12 months, at interest to be learned on application.
PAY, PENSIONS AND ANNUITIES collected FREE of COMMISSION, and without Life Certificates.
Letters of CREDIT payable anywhere, issued at Current Rates.
DRAFTS, CHEQUES AND BANK BILLS issued, cashed or sent for Collection.
TELEGRAPHIC AND REGULAR HOME FAMILY REMITTANCES made AT THE BEST Exchange rate of the day.
ADDRESSES of HOME friends for Telegraphic purpose registered FREE.
VOLUMINOUS Private CODE minimising expense, at CLIENTS' Service.
STOCKS, SHARES, &c., bought and sold.
GOVERNMENT PAPER AND OTHER SECURITIES kept for safe custody and interest and Dividends collected.
LOANS and ADVANCES made on approved securities.
MONIES Cabled and paid same day in England. Cost of Message about Rs. 8, and NO COMMISSION charged for remitting.
SOVEREIGNS, BANK NOTES, &c., bought and supplied at specially favourable rates.
ASSURANCE—LIFE, FIRE, MARINE—effected at reasonable rates.
Agents for the STANDARD and ORIENTAL LIFE OFFICES.
Full information promptly given and Hand books sent free on application.

A TERRIBLE COUGH.
A TERRIBLE COUGH.
A TERRIBLE COUGH.

"94, Commercial Road, Peckham, July 13.

"Dear Sir,—I am a poor hand at expressing my feelings, but I should like to thank you. Your lozenges have done wonders in relieving my terrible cough. Since I had the operation of "Tracheotomy" (the same as the late Emperor of Germany, and unlike him, thank God, I am still alive) performed at St. Bartholomew's Hospital, no one could possibly have had a more violent cough: it was so bad at times that it quite exhausted me. The mucous, which was very copious and hard, has been softened, and I have been able to get rid of it without difficulty.—I am, sir, yours truly, J. HILL."

A DOCTOR'S TESTIMONY
A DOCTOR'S TESTIMONY.
A DOCTOR'S TESTIMONY.

"South Park, Cardiff, South Wales, Sept. 28, 1895.

"I have, indeed, great pleasure in adding my testimony to your excellent preparation of Cough Lozenges, and I have prescribed it now for the last eight years in my hospitals and private practice, and found it of great benefit. I often suffer from Chronic Bronchitis; your Lozenge is the only remedy which gives me immediate ease. Therefore I certainly and most strongly recommend your Lozenges to the public who may suffer from Catarrh, Bronchitis, Winter Cough, or any kind of Pulmonary Irritation.—Yours truly,

"A. GABRIEL, M.D., L.R.C.P. and L.M. Edinburgh
L.R.C.S. and L.M. Edinburgh

USE KEATING'S LOZENGES.
USE KEATING'S LOZENGES.
USE KEATING'S LOZENGES.

"IT IS NEARLY 83 YEARS AGO" since KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES were first made, and the sale is larger than ever, because they are unrivalled in the relief and cure of Winter Cough, Asthma, and Bronchitis: one alone gives relief.

UTTERLY UNRIVALLED.
UTTERLY UNRIVALLED.
UTTERLY UNRIVALLED.

Keating's Cough Lozenges, the unrivalled remedy for COUGHS, HOARSENESS, and THROAT TROUBLES, are sold in Bottles by all Chemists.

PATTISON'S WELL-KNOWN GORDON WHISKY AT Rs. 32 PER DOZEN.

SUPERIOR TEAS

FROM KANGRA VALLEY, PUNJAB CHARPORE TEA GARDENS.

	Rs. a.
SCENTED ORANGE PEKOE ....Nett per lb.	1 0
ORANGE PEKOE No. I .... "	0 15
Do. No. II .... "	0 14
Do. No. III .... "	0 12
PEOPLE'S MIXTURE .... "	0 12
PEKOE DUST .... "	0 10
PEKOE SOUCHONG .... "	0 8

THE VERY BEST DISINFECTANTS.

From Messrs. FLETCHER BROTHERS and Co, Grimsby Carbolic Powder 15 per cent. Rs. 1 per lb.
FLETCHER'S Phenol in 1, 2 and 5 Gallon Drums at Rs. 3-12, Rs. 3-8 and Rs. 3-4 respectively per Gallon.
Creosl in 5 Gallon Drums Rs. 3 per Gallon.
Carbolic Acid in 5 Gallon Drums at Rs. 5 per Gallon.

R. RAMCHANDRA & Co.,—SOLE AGENTS,
16, MARINE STREET, FORT,
1st Floor, Sassoon Building, Bombay.

NOTES.

INDIAN LAND REVENUE

FOR PRINCIPLE AND SOUND

POLICY.

Reprinted

From the

Weekly Bombay Gazette.

To be had at the Bombay Gazette Publishing Office.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

CLARETS.

EXCELLENT BREAKFAST WINES.

	Cash. per dozen. Qrs. Pts.	Credit. per dozen. Qrs. Pts.
	Rs. a. Rs. a. Rs. a. Rs. a.	Rs.
COTES St. EULALIE	11 0 0 0 12 4 0 0	12
St. JULIEN MEDOC, "fine flavour and body, in great demand"	12 0 7 0 13 8 7 0	14
BORDEAUX, "a favourite wine from the district of Bordeaux"	12 0 7 0 13 8 7 0	14
PETIT MEDOC, "possesses body, with pleasing flavour"	15 0 8 4 16 12 9 4	

GOOD DINNER WINES.

SUPERIOR MEDOC, "full-bodied, of high character and flavour"	18	0	10	0	20	0	11 4
CHATEAU LAGRANGE, "soft and delicate, with fine flavour"	26	0	14	0	29	0	15 12
GRAVES (white Bordeaux)	20	8	12	8	23	0	14 0

SUPERIOR AFTER-DINNER WINES.

CHATEAU LAROSE, "extremely delicate, with exquisite flavour and bouquet"	34	0	20	8	38	0	23
CHATEAU MARGAUX, exceedingly choice, with great fragrance and delicate bouquet	41	8	23	0	46	8	26 0

TREACHER & Co., LD.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, POONA.

GRINDLAY & CO., CALCUTTA, BANKERS AND AGENTS.

OPEN CURRENT and DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS and transact BANKING BUSINESS generally on terms which may be learnt on application; also REGIMENTAL and PERSONAL Agency.

LONDON AGENTS:—GRINDLAY & Co.
GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.,
BOMBAY.

GENUINE HUMBER CYCLES.

IT having come to our Notice that some CYCLES under the name "HUMBER" are being imported by some irresponsible parties in Bombay and elsewhere who are not our appointed Agents, we beg to CAUTION the PUBLIC that GENUINE HUMBER CYCLES can only be obtained from our DULY APPOINTED AGENTS.

MESSRS. BOMBAY CYCLE AGENCY,

and that all other Cycles offered for sale by others a Humbers are either spurious imitations, not Genuine Humbers, or they are very old-patterned clearance sale Machines.

We shall be obliged to Cyclists drawing our attention to such dealers and their wares.

HUMBER AND CO. EXTENSION, LD., LONDON.

QUICK ROUTE THROUGH AMERICA.

THE SAN FRANCISCO OVERLAND ROUTE.
THE PACIFIC MAIL S. S. Co.
OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL S. S. Co.
CENTRAL PACIFIC, UNION PACIFIC AND CHICAGO AND NORTH WESTERN RAILWAYS.

THE Fast and Magnificent Steamships of these Lines SAIL from HONGKONG *via* SHANGHAI-YOKOHAMA and HONOLULU to SAN FRANCISCO. PASSENGERS selecting this route derive the benefit of the beautiful Scenery of the "Paradise of the Pacific." Layovers are granted at Honolulu enabling those who desire to stop and visit the volcano and other points of interest.

Via the Central Pacific, Union Pacific and Chicago and North Western Railways it requires but 4 1-2 days to cross the American Continent through the finest scenery in the World. Solid vestibuled trains consisting of Pullman's Luxurious Double Drawing-room Sleeping Cars and Free Reclining Chair Cars from San Francisco to Chicago without change. It is the line selected by the United States Government to carry the fast mail; it is much shorter than any other, gives passengers the choice of lines from Chicago to all Eastern Cities and combines all the latest conveniences and luxuries evolved in modern Railway travel.

For farther information apply to—

WHITNEY BROTHERS & Co., Calcutta.
THOMAS COOK & SON, Bombay and Calcutta,
KING, KING & Co., Bombay, or
T. D. McKAY,
General Passenger Agent.
San Francisco Overland Route,
No. 4, Water Street,
Yokohama, Japan.

ORIENTAL GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY,

ESTABLISHED 1874.

Those who desire the Best and Cheapest Assurance obtainable in India should effect a Policy with the ORIENTAL

UNDER THE NEW

"ENGLISH PREMIUM"

SYSTEM.

THE FUNDS

have more than Doubled

DURING 5 YEARS

and now exceed

Rs. 1,30,00,000.

As the Expenses of Management of the Oriental are lower than those of any other Company of the same age, it can afford to grant POLICIES with Exceptionable Benefits.

Economy, Moderate Premiums,
Immediate Settlement of Claims,
Liberal Surrender Values and
Unquestionable Security.

Particulars and Forms may be obtained from

R. PATERSON BROWN,
Acting Manager
BOMBAY.

CONTAMINATIONS

of the Blood, whether the after-effect of Contagious Disease, hereditary taint, or foul matter of any description, are positively carried out of the system by taking "CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE," the great Blood Purifier and Restorer. For cleansing and clearing the Blood from all Impurities it cannot be too highly recommended. For Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent Cure. It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic pains, for it removes the cause from the blood and bones. To be had of Chemists, &c., everywhere at 2s. 9d. and 11s. per bottle. Thousands of testimonials.

ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B 42 PILLS

BICYCLES.

MESSRS. TREACHER & Co., LD., have been appointed Agents for the Celebrated

ROVER CYCLES,

Manufactured at the Meteor Works, West Orchard, Coventry, late J. K. Starley & Co., Ld.

The following are stocked, and are UP-TO-DATE in every respect, and are all fitted with Welsh Dunlop Non-slipping Tropical Tyres:—

	Weights.	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
Gentleman's Rover	32 lbs.	420 0	467 0
Do. Light Roadster	32 lbs.	420 0	467 0
Do. Imperial Road Racer	24½ lbs.	410 0	456 0
Do. New Popular	30 lbs.	300 0	334 0
Lady's Imperial Rover	30 lbs.	420 0	467 0
Do. Popular	32 lbs.	320 0	356 0
The Meteor Cycle for Ladies and Gentlemen		260 0	290 0

The Meteor Cycle can be thoroughly relied upon, and is FULLY GUARANTEED. It is made in the same Factory and by the same Workmen as the Celebrated Imperial Rover.

TREACHER & CO., LD.,

BOMBAY AND POONA.

CATALOGUES FREE ON APPLICATION.

ATTENTION

is respectfully invited to the INDIAN PROSPECTUS of the

SCOTTISH METROPOLITAN LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

ESTABLISHED 1876.

CHAIRMAN OF THE COMPANY.

The Right Hon. J. H. A. MACDONALD, C.B., Lord Justice, Clerk of Scotland.

FUNDS—RS. 60,00,000.

HEAD OFFICE—EDINBURGH.

EUROPEAN and NATIVE LIVES Assured at Moderate Rates. Security automatic and absolute. Special Tables for Naval and Military men. General Accident Policies issued separately or in combination with Life Assurance.

SPECIAL FEATURE.

A COMBINED LIFE and ACCIDENT POLICY at a rate less than is usually charged for a LIFE ASSURANCE only.

FULL PARTICULARS POST FREE, OR ON APPLICATION.

Influential Agents Wanted in Unrepresented Districts.

W. SWAN PARKER,
Manager for India.

Bombay Office, 10, Church Gate Street.

THE LATEST ADDITION TO THE "BAHADUR" CATALOGUE.

"BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS" BRAND.

THE "BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS"

Brand is the latest addition to our List. They are packed in

Boxes of 100, each Cigar being Ringed with a "BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS" Ring.

"BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS" Extra large 5 inches, Rs. 37-8.

"BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS," No. 1, 4½ in., Rs. 31-6.
"BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS" No. 2, 4 in., Rs. 29-0.
"BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS" No. 3, 3½ in., Rs. 27-8.
"BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS" No. 4, 3 in., Rs. 24-0.

PACKED in BOXES of 50, at an extra charge of Re. 1 per 1,000.
PACKED in BOXES of 25, at an extra charge of Rs. 2 per 1,000.

ILLUSTRATED LEAFLET FREE ON APPLICATION.

McDOWELL & CO., LD.,

MADRAS AND LONDON.

CHRISTMAS, 1898.

LATHAM & CO.,

BOMBAY AND KARACHI.

ARMY, BANKING, SHIPPING AND FORWARDING AGENTS.

CHRISTMAS & NEW YEAR'S GIFTS.

LATHAM and Co. beg to inform the public that their ANNUAL ARRANGEMENTS for the DESPATCH of CHRISTMAS and NEW YEAR'S PACKAGES of all descriptions to the United Kingdom are now complete. Prompt delivery is guaranteed, provided packages arrive in Bombay in time to be shipped by the following steamers:—

FOR CHRISTMAS DELIVERY

	Steamer.	Date of sailing.
P. and O.	Arabia	5th November.
Anchor Line	Britannia	12th do.
P. and O.	Caledonia	19th do.

NEW YEAR'S DELIVERY

Anchor Line	Australia	30th do.
P. and O.	Egypt	3rd December.

Packages for the UNITED STATES should arrive in time to be shipped by—

P. and O.	Shannon	22nd October.
Anchor Line	Nubia	do. do.

NOTE.—Packages should arrive in Bombay at least four days before the date of sailing of the Steamer by which they are intended to be shipped.

All Packages must be booked to Latham and Co. and the Railway Receipt sent to them by the first post after despatch of the package.

Full particulars of contents and value of each package should accompany Railway Receipt.

LATHAM & CO.,
BOMBAY AND KARACHI.

ROLLED STEEL BEAMS

FOR BUILDING BRIDGES, ETC.

Cheaper, Stronger and more Durable than Wooden Beams. About 600 Tons of Various Sections and Lengths in Stock. Quotations given for Delivery at any Railway Station in India.

ALSO

Steel Angles, Steel Tees, Steel Plates, Galvd. Corrd. Iron Sheets, Cast Iron Pipes, etc.

GEO. SERVICE & Co.,
METAL MERCHANTS,
GREEN STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

APPLY EARLY!!!

A Beautifully Colored 14 × 10

PORTRAIT

OF

H. M. THE QUEEN-EMPRESS

will be given away GRATIS to every purchaser of a Bottle of any one of

JAMES WATSON & CO.'S

Glenlivet, Glenlivet × × ×, A 1 Club

WHISKEY

By all Wine Merchants.

THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY

TRADE THERAPION MARK.

This successful and highly popular remedy, as employed in the Continental Hospitals by Ricord, Rostan, Jobert, Velpeau, and others, combines all the qualities to be sought in a medicine of the kind, and surpasses everything hitherto employed.

THERAPION NO. 1 in a few days only removes all discharges, effectually suppresses all irritation, the use of which does irreparable harm by laying the foundation of stricture and other serious diseases. In dysentery, piles, irritation of the lower bowel, cough, bronchitis, asthma, and some of the more trying complaints of this kind, it will be found astonishingly efficacious, affording prompt relief where other well-tried remedies have been powerless.

THERAPION No. 2, for impurity of the blood, scurvy, pimples, spots, blotches, pains and swellings of the joints, secondary symptoms, disease of the bones, sore throat, and all diseases for which it has been too much a fashion to employ mercury, sarsaparilla, etc., to the destruction of the sufferer's teeth and ruin of health. This preparation purifies the whole system through the blood, and thoroughly eliminates every poisonous matter from the body.

THERAPION NO. 3 for nervous exhaustion, waste of vitality and all the distressing consequences arising from early error, excess, residence in hot, unhealthy climates, &c. It possesses surprising power in restoring strength and vigour to the debilitated.

THERAPION may be procured at 2s. 9d., and 4s. 6d. per package of all the principal Chemists and Merchants throughout the world. In ordering, the purchaser should state which of the three numbers he requires, and observe the above Registered Trade Mark, which is a facsimile of the word "THERAPION" as it appears on the Government Stamp in white letters on a red ground affixed to every genuine package by order of Her Majesty's Hon. Commissioners and without which it is a forgery.

GERMANY.

HOTEL ENGLISCHERHOF
SOBERNHEIM A. D. NAHE
RHEINPROVINZ

SOBERNHEIM is on the direct railway line PARIS and BRUSSELS to FRANKFORT.

BOARD (including room and attendance) from one guinea per day upwards.

G. CUNIS, Proprietor.

FIELD AND MARINE GLASSES,

WITH ACHROMATIC LENSES.

WE have much pleasure in submitting a list of a few SPECIAL PATTERNS in FIELD and MARINE GLASSES suitable for the present Season. Besides those contained in this list, we hold a large Stock of other Patterns.

The favour of all Orders will be esteemed, and shall receive our best attention.

1449.—Field Glass, Body covered with Russia Leather, Japanned Mounts, in Soft Sling Case	35
1446.—Field Glass, Body covered with Russia Leather, Nickel Mounts, in Soft Sling Case	35
1453.—Field Glass, Body covered with Russia Leather, Japanned Mounts, and Sun Shades, in Hard Sling Case	45
1295.—Field Glass, Body covered with Calf or Morocco Leather, large Eye-pieces, in Hard Sling Case	45
1285.—Short Form Field Glass, Morocco Leather Body, Japanned Mounts and Shades, in Patent Leather Sling Case	55
1425.—Field Glass, Morocco Body, Central Stop, Japanned Mounts, Compass between Eye-pieces	50
1396.—Field Glass, Morocco-covered Body and Shades, Oxidized Mounts, very superior	60
1397.—Field Glass, Morocco Body and Shades, Japanned Mounts, High Power	65
1452.—Field Glass, Ins Metal Body, covered Morocco and Japanned Mounts, in Soft Case	45
1388A.—Field Glass Aluminium, 12 Lens, Morocco Body and Shades, "Surveyor" Model, best bar, Compass pull-out, polished Mounts	145
Field Glass Aluminium, 12 Lens, Russia Leather Body and Shades, High Power, polished Mounts	160

OPERA GLASSES,

SIX LENS.

POWERFUL AND ACHROMATIC

1393.—Black Morocco Leather Body, Japanned Mounts, superior quality	8
1259.—Morocco Body, Japanned Mounts, with Sling and Compass, first quality, in Leather Pouch	9
1423.—Morocco Body, Japanned Mounts with Sling, first quality, in Leather Pouch, polished bar	10

TWELVE LENS.

1368A-13.—Morocco Body, Japanned Mounts	35
1268-15.— Do. do.	42
1268-17.— Do. do.	45
1268-19.— Do. do.	48

FANCY OPERA GLASSES.

A large stock of Fancy Opera Glasses suitable for presentation always on hand in Ivory, Shell, Mother-o'-Pearl, Fish Pearl, Tortoise shell, from Rs. 14 to Rs. 85.

DOUBLE TELESCOPES.

Aluminium Double Telescope, Calf or Morocco Body, Japanned or Polished Mounts, jointed bar for adjusting centres, Black Sling Case	25
Aluminium Double Telescope, Polished Mounts, jointed bar for adjusting centres, rapid pull-out, quick focussing adjustment, in best Sling Case	30

MARCKS AND CO., LIMITED,

OPTICIANS,

BOMBAY AND POONA.

PHILLIPS and Co., Ld.

BURROUGHS, WELLCOME & CO.'S PRODUCTS.

		Rs. a.
Beef and Iron Wine	per bot.	2 0
Germatol Dusting Powder	per box	1 8
Enol-Kelol	per bot.	0 14
Hazeline	per bot. Rs. 1-4 and	3 10
" Cream	As. 14 and	1 4
" Vulcanite Rectal Nozzles for same, straight or bent	each	0 12
" Snow	per box.	1 8
Hypodermic "Tabloids"—for List see Wholesale Druggist	per tube	1 0
Menthol Snuff	per box	0 12
Salodeat	per bot.	1 14
"Soloids" Hydrarg Perchlor	As. 12 and	1 14
Soluble Saccharin	per box.	1 8

BOMBAY AND POONA.

LONDON & LANCASHIRE LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY,

[ESTABLISHED 1862.]

Assurances on every sound and approved Plan effected on most Favourable Terms.

NORWICH & LONDON ACCIDENT INSURANCE ASSOCIATION,

(ESTABLISHED 1855).

THE NORWICH UNION FIRE INSURANCE SOCIETY

(ESTABLISHED 1797).

THE PHŒNIX FIRE OFFICE OF LONDON

(ESTABLISHED 1782).

THE LANCASHIRE INSURANCE CO.

(ESTABLISHED 1850).

As Agents of the above First-class Offices, we are prepared to accept LIFE, ACCIDENT, and FIRE RISKS.

Terms on application to W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., BOMBAY.

THE EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LD.

HEAD OFFICE, 129, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

LIFE ENDOWMENTS AND ANNUITIES

AND

FIDELITY INSURANCE

GRANTED ON MOST FAVOURABLE TERMS.

FIRST YEAR'S BUSINESS

PROPOSALS EXCEED Rs. 19,00,000

ENDOWMENT NON-FORFEITED POLICY

FOR RS. 2,000.

PAYABLE AT AGE 60 OR AT DEATH IF PREVIOUS, WITH PROFITS.

If, at any time, the assured under this plan should desire to cease paying any more premiums, he can obtain a paid-up Policy for such a proportion of the original sum assured as the number of premiums paid bears to the number agreed upon. Thus a gentleman who had assured at age 30 for a Policy of Rs. 3,000 payable at age 60 or at Death, if previous, after 5 years payment, would be entitled to a Free paid-up Policy for Rs. 500 free of future payments.

MONTHLY PREMIUM.	
At age 20,	Rs. 6-9-0
At age 25,	Rs. 7-8-0
At age 30,	Rs. 8-14-0
At age 35,	Rs. 10-13-0
At age 40,	Rs

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TREACHER & Co., LD., BOMBAY.

ENGRAVINGS AND PHOTOGRAVURES,
BY CELEBRATED ARTISTS.

BATTLE SCENES. By de Neuville.
BATTLE SCENES. By de Neuville.
BATTLE SCENES. By de Neuville.

	Rs.
Tel-el-Kebir	50
Retour de Reconnaissance	40
Défence de la Porte de Longboyau	45
A la Recherche d' une Gue	40
Un Portour de Dépeches	45
Une Piece en Danger	40
Charge de Dragons à Gravelotte	45
Conseil aux Avant-Postes	45
Le Cimetorie de Saint Privat	45

Prices quoted include Framing.

CRESTS, MONOGRAMS, COATS-OF-ARMS.
CRESTS, MONOGRAMS, COATS-OF-ARMS.
CRESTS, MONOGRAMS, COATS-OF-ARMS.
Steel Dies cut from Re. 4-0.

VISITING CARDS—LADIES.
VISITING CARDS—LADIES.
VISITING CARDS—LADIES.
100 Cards printed and engraving Plate, Rs. 4-0.

VISITING CARDS—GENTLEMEN.
VISITING CARDS—GENTLEMEN.
VISITING CARDS—GENTLEMEN.
100 Cards printed and engraving Plate, Rs. 3-0.

COOPER'S HILL CREST with "Indian Telegraphs."
COOPER'S HILL CREST with "Indian Telegraphs."
COOPER'S HILL CREST with "Indian Telegraphs."
Stamped on paper in any Colour, 8 annas per 100 Impressions.

COOPER'S HILL CREST with "Indian Forest Service."
COOPER'S HILL CREST with "Indian Forest Service."
COOPER'S HILL CREST with "Indian Forest Service."
Stamped on paper in any Colour, 8 annas per 100 Impressions.

COOPER'S HILL CREST with "State Railways."
COOPER'S HILL CREST with "State Railways."
COOPER'S HILL CREST with "State Railways."
Stamped on paper in any Colour, 8 annas per 100 Impressions.

COOPER'S HILL CREST with P. W. D. combined.
COOPER'S HILL CREST with P. W. D. combined.
COOPER'S HILL CREST with P. W. D. combined.
Stamped on paper in any Colour, 8 annas per 100 Impressions.

	Rs.
Hammond Typewriter	460
Hammond Typewriter	460
Hammond Typewriter	460

To be seen working at Thacker's.

North Typewriter	450
North Typewriter	450
North Typewriter	450

To be seen working at Thacker's.

WAVERLEY Typewriter	350
WAVERLEY Typewriter	350
WAVERLEY Typewriter	350

To be seen working at Thacker's.

Hartford Typewriter	950
Hartford Typewriter	850
Hartford Typewriter	850

To be seen working at Thacker's.

New Franklin Typewriter	800
New Franklin Typewriter	800
New Franklin Typewriter	800

To be seen working at Thacker's.

BARODA RAILWAY.
NOTICE.
BOMBAY GYMKHANA REGATTA FETE.

SPECIAL trains in addition to the Ordinary Locals will LEAVE CHURCHGATE for BANDORA as below :—
16-0, 2 20-0, 20-15, 19-30, 20-50 *, 20-55, and 21-15.

All the above Trains with the exception of those timed to leave Church Gate at 16-0 and 20-50 will stop at all intermediate stations and will carry Second and Third Class Passengers. The 16-0 and 20-50 Trains from Church Gate will carry First Class Passengers only and will stop only at Grant Road.

(*) The Trains marked * will start from Colaba five minutes earlier than the timings shewn from Church Gate.

5. Return Specials will leave Bandora for Colaba as below stopping at all intermediate stations :—
23-30, 23-37, 23-45, 23-55, 0-5 and 0-15.

The 23-45 from Bandora will convey First Class Passengers only.

No persons excepting those holding enclosure Tickets will be allowed to pass through the gate in the Railway Fence on the east side of the Bandora Station. All passengers "including season Ticket holders" will be required to produce their Tickets when passing the Station barriers.

C. CROMMELIN,
General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 28th Oct, 1898.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.
MISCELLANEOUS STORES
(COUNTRY PRODUCE).

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Agent, at his Office, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, up to 11 A.M., 16th Fire, on THURSDAY, 1st December, for the supply of MISCELLANEOUS STORES (Country produce), required by the Company DURING 12 MONTHS COMMENCING 1st JANUARY, 1899.

TENDERS must be made on the Company's printed form TO BE OBTAINED FROM THE OFFICE OF THE UNDERSIGNED OR AN APPLICATION and sent in ACCOMPANIED SEPARATELY BY A DEPOSIT OF Rs. 100, for the due fulfilment of the engagement, failure to which on the contractor's part will entail forfeiture of the deposit without notice, in proving actual loss by the transaction but the Railway Company may cancel the contract.

THE AGENT RESERVES THE RIGHT TO ACCEPT any one item or more without reference to others in the same Tender, and does not bind himself to accept THE LOWEST OR ANY TENDER.

G. R. WEBB,
General Storekeeper.

General Storekeeper's Office, Parel.

NOW READY.
"BOMBAY GAZETTE"
OVERLAND SUMMARY.

The *BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY* prepared for despatch by each Overland Mail for Europe, contains, in addition to all the news of the week, a specially written Market and Freight Report, and a well-digested Summary of Events.

Annual Subscription (in advance).....Rs. 12
Ditto (including postage to Europe). Rs. 25
Single Copy ..... As. 4
"Bombay Gazette" Office, Church Gate, Fort.

A MUSICAL AT HOME,
Will be given by Madame LILY HOWARD
AT "MINGLEWADY"
(Opposite Mazagon Post Office)
ON WEDNESDAY, Nov. 2ND, AT 5-30 P.M.

The Funds are for St. JOHN'S CHURCH, Umarkadi.
The following Ladies and Gentlemen have kindly promised their Services:—Miss HASELDINE, Mr. MCNAUGHT, Mr. PINNEY, Mr. ——, Mr. ANDERSON, and Mr. F. SEYMOUR DOVE.
Light Refreshments in the Interval.
Tickets One Rupee.—Messrs. SOUNDY & Co., LD.

NOTICE

IS hereby given that ED'LJEE HIRAJEE AMARIA of Bombay Parsee, who has for many years past become of unsound mind and incapable of taking care of his person and property has of late disappeared from Bombay and his whereabouts cannot be ascertained or found out although diligent search has been made for that purpose made by his wife and his next of kin HIRABAI and ARDE. Still through the assistance of the Commissioner of Police Bombay.

Any person giving information to the undersigned at his office No. 23, Forbes street, Fort, or to the Commissioner of Police, Bombay, which may lead to the discovery of the whereabouts of the said Edulji Hirajee Amaria will be rewarded.—Dated this 28th day of October 1898.

SHAMRAO PANDURUNG,
Attorney for the abovenamed Hirabai and Ardeshir.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY.
THE BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT,
AND SUMMARY OF TRADE.

Published at the *Bombay Gazette* Office on the Departure of the Overland Mail for Europe.

The Bombay Price Current contains—
A Specially Written Market Report.
Freight Report, &c.
Summary of Cotton Exports during the Week.
Imports and Exports of Bullion.
Comparative Summaries of Exports from Bombay up to date as per Ships' Manifests, with the total Exports for the month, and for the same period, as far back as 1888 and 1885, respectively.
Comparative Summaries of Imports, of Piece-Goods, and of Yarn into Bombay from Great Britain up to date with the total for the month, and the same period, as far back as 1888 and 1885, respectively.
Share Lists and Rates of Exchange.
List of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of publication, and Arrivals and Departures of Vessels during the Week.
Steamers and Engagements.
Annual Subscription in advance.....Rs. 10.
Single Copy.....Annas 4.
"Bombay Gazette" Office, Church Gate, Fort.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1, each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

JEWELLERY MANUFACTURERS.—MARCKS AND CO., LTD., are prepared to manufacture Gold or Silver ware of any description or design. Bridesmaid's Brooches or Bangles, Birthday Gifts, Rings, Pin, Links, Prize Cups, Medals, Walking Sticks, Mounts, &c., &c. All manufactured under European supervision. Engravings, inscriptions, monograms, &c., at reasonable rates.—MARCKS and Co., Ld., Bombay and Poona.

JOHN ROBERTS and Co., Ld.—Choice Indian and Axminster CARPETS, from Bikanir, Agra, Amritsar, with handsome Borders in all sizes.

MARZA WINE.—The New Brain and Nerve food to restore the vital forces. Contains Iron Phosphorus, Coca, Pepsine. Rs. 3-4 per bottle.—Sole Agents, THOMSON AND TAYLOR, Bombay.

ON VIEW.—Dr. Benson's Valuable Furniture, Garden, etc, at Breach Caddy, opposite Mahalaxmee Temple, TO BE SOLD, on SUNDAY, 30th instant.

WORTH NOTING.—BLUE SERGE SUITS from Rs. 35, cut and finish guaranteed. West End Styles. ASQUITH & LORD, Apollo Street.

OFFICES or RESIDENTIAL QUARTERS, SECOND FLOOR, TO LET, Church Gate Street.—Apply E. W. FLOWER, Hammam Street.

LANAJLI—TO LET, Large two-Storied BUNGALOW, eight rooms, with five acres attached, during October and November, or up to Christmas. Apply "L. M.," care of this Paper.

DON'T Economize at the Expense of your Health. Drink only DANTRA'S PURE GROUND MOCHA COFFEE, at Re 1-4 per lb. It is daily roasted and procured from Genuine Mocha berries in the latest gathered closed Cylinders under our own supervision and immediately packed in air-tight tins the fine aroma is preserved. Its unquestionable purity, rich flavour, full strength and uniform quality have established for it a reputation second to none in the market. A trial solicited.—N. B. DANTRA and Co., Tea and Coffee Merchants, 33, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

FORMS of POWER OF ATTORNEY, Neatly printed. Price 4 Annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

CORN AND WART DESTROYER.—A safe, rapid and painless solvent for Corns and Warts. This is a chemical combination of Xylodine and Salicylic Acid with extract of Indian Hemp. In Bottles, As. 12 each. Prepared only by THOMSON TAYLOR, 36, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY GUIDE.—An indispensable Book for Travellers in India and the East, contains the Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railways, Steamer Companies, the Steamer Routes in India, and the Inland Seas, and other useful information. Price 3 Annas. Coloured Map of India revised from Official Sources, Re. 1. To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office, and at all Booksellers and Railway Terminus.

W. E. HUTCHINSON and Co., East India Merchants and Agents, undertake all Agency Business, 1, Threadneedle Buildings, Charing Cross, London.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY.—Historical, Statistical and Descriptive. Contains valuable information. Revised and corrected up to date. Price, Rs. 5, with postage, Rs. 5-4. For sale at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

NEW SCHEME.—RAJA DEEN DAYAL AND SONS, Photographers by Royal Warrant to H. I. M. The Queen-Empress of India will shortly introduce a Novel Scheme by which the Public will be invited to become members of their Bombay Art Photographic Salon. Prospectus containing full particulars and advantages offered will be ready for issue early next month. Applications may be made to the Manager.

WILL FORMS of DIFFERENT KINDS, Price 8 Annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

PIANO and SINGING TAUGHT by a Lady Pianist under well-known masters—has had much experience in office production. Apply "ARIA," care of Messrs. Rose and Co., Rampart Row.

VISITING CARDS, DIES, CRESTS, Monograms, &c., &c., in elegant style and at the shortest notice. Engraving, Copper-plate Printing and Lithographic Work. Portraits, Apply SUPERINTENDENT, "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

EUROPEAN, for many years in Merchant and Shipowner's firm, is OPEN to EMPLOYMENT in similar office, or any position of trust.—Apply "M," care of this Paper.

ALL our Celestians are expressly made to our order by Messrs. Murdoch and Co., London, with electro-silvered bullet shell and no insects can injure them. —STEFFENAUER and Co., Fort, Bombay.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—Being a Selection of LEADING CASES from the BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS done in VERSE, after the manner of various other great Poets, by W. K. H. PRICE. Re. 1-8, Postage Annas 4. To be had at this Office.

FIRE and BURGLAR PROOF SAFES, American, Austrian, Milners, Lord's, Chubb's, Wither's and Nagur's. Nagur's Detector Locks, Pad Locks, Cash Box, Despatch Box, etc. NAGUR & Co., 28, Apollo street, Bombay.

BOMBAY GAZETTE Bi-Weekly Edition.—Issued on Thursday and Saturday, giving all the News and Telegrams up to date. Subscription per Annum, Rs. 12; Half-yearly, Rs. 6; Quarterly Rs. 3; to Subscribers in Bombay. Rs. 12 to the Mofussil, postage extra.

WHAT FINER CAN YOU DRINK THAN
JOHN JAMESON
& SONS' (DUBLIN)
"OWN CASED" VERY OLD BLACK-BOTTLE
WHISKEY.
Please see you get it with

METAL CAPSULES { BLUE.....One Star. PINK.....Two Stars. GOLD.....Three Stars.

OF ALL DEALERS
Sole Export Bottling Agents to J. J. & S.

INDIAN INDUSTRY,
Being a Reprint of Two Letters to the "Bombay Gazette" And a Lecture by BEAUCHERE, Price 8 Annas. CAN BE HAD AT THE OFFICE OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE," Messrs. THACKER, PINK and Co., Calcutta. Messrs. HIGGINBOTHAM & Co., Madras.

NOTICES.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.
NOTICE.

FAST TRAINS BY REDUCED FARES BETWEEN BOMBAY, NERAL, KHANDALA AND LONAULI.

SPECIAL PASSENGER TRAINS will run from BOMBAY to LONAULI every SATURDAY, and from LONAULI to BOMBAY every MONDAY, to the following Time Bills, commencing from SATURDAY, the 29th October, 1898, until further notice, for the conveyance of First Class Passengers and for their servants (in third class) only.

These Trains will only call at Neral and Khandala :—

DOWN TRAIN. (On SATURDAYS).		UP TRAIN. (On MONDAYS).	
Bombay	Dep 15 15	Lonauli	Dep 7 8
Neral	Arri 16 29	Khandala	Arri 7 14
Do	Dep 16 34	Do	Dep 7 17
Khandala	Arri 18 6	Neral	Arri 8 42
Do	Dep 18 9	Do	Dep 8 45
Lonauli	Arri 18 24	Bombay	Arri 10 0

The following will be the return fares :—

	1st. Class	3rd. Class
Between Bombay and Neral	Rs. 5-8-8	Rs. 1-2-0
do do Khandala	,, 8-0-0	,, 1-10-0
do do Lonauli		

The Special Tickets issued for these Trains will not be available on either journey by any other trains.
Tickets can be purchased at Victoria Terminus, Bombay.

H. ESWAN,
for General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 25th October, 1898.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.
IMPORTANT NOTICE.

DISCONTINUANCE OF TWO UP AND TWO DOWN DAILY PASSENGER TRAINS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND POONA ON AND AFTER THE 1ST NOVEMBER, 1898, UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE.

THE following daily passenger trains now running between BOMBAY and POONA, viz :—

DOWN	Railway time. H. M.		UP	Railway time. H. M.	
Bombay	Dep 11 0	23 30	Poona	Dep 13 55	21 20
Poona	Arr 16 45	7 0	Bombay	Arr 19 30	5 30

Will cease to run on and after the 1st November, 1898 and until further notice.

H. ESWAN,
for General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, the 25th October, 1898.

THE SOONDERDAS SPINNING AND WEAVING MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.
શ્રીસુંદરદાસ સ્પીનીંગ એંડ વીવીંગ મીલ્સ કંપની, લીમીટેડ.

NOTICE is hereby given that the TWENTY-SIXTH ANNUAL ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the above Company will be held on THURSDAY, the 3rd November, 1898, at 3-30 p.m., at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 2, Tamarind Lane, Fort, for the purpose of transacting the following business, viz.:—

1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and the Audited Accounts and Balance Sheet for the year ending 30th June, 1898.
2. To declare a Dividend.
3. To appoint Directors in room of those who retire by rotation but are eligible for re-election.
4. To confirm the appointment of Mr. K. M. Shroff made as an Auditor of the Company in place of Mr. Framjee Tamooljee resigned.
5. To appoint Auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.
6. To transact such other business as may be brought forward by the Chairman.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
મુળજી જેઠાની જોઇ.,
J. & MOOLJEE JAITHA & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 18th October, 1898.

N. B.—The TRANSFER BOOKS of the above Company will be CLOSED from THURSDAY, the 20th instant, to THURSDAY, the 3rd proximo, both days inclusive.

BOMBAY, BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY,
INCLUDING
RAJPUTANA-MALWA RAILWAY.

TENDERS FOR KEROSINE AND COCOANUT OILS, COTTON WASTE, LEATHER GOODS AND INDIGENOUS STORES.

TENDERS are INVITED and will be received by the Agent, at his office near Church Gate Railway Station, Bombay, up to 1 p. m., 16th Dec. on 7th November, 1898, for the SUPPLY of Kerosine and Cocoanut Oils, Cotton Waste, Leather Goods and Indigenous Stores, required for the Broad and Metre Gauge Sections of the Company's system, commencing 1st January, 1899, and ending on dates as noted on Tender Forms.

2. Particulars of the approximate quantities required for delivery at Bombay and Ajmere and conditions on which Tenders will be received may be obtained on application at the Chief Storekeeper's Office, Parel, Bombay, and from the Deputy Storekeeper's Office, Ajmere, on payment of Re. 1 for each form.

3. The Agent reserves the right to select one or more items from any Tender without reference to the other items on the same Tender, and the Tenderer will be required to supply the same at the rate quoted and sign an agreement for the due fulfilment of the contract.

4. Tenders should be super-scribed "Tenders for Indigenous Stores, etc., and a deposit of Rs. 1,000 one thousand, must accompany each Tender without which no Tender will be considered.

5. If Government Paper and other securities be submitted they must be endorsed in favor of the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company, and as a further security for the due fulfilment of the contract a deduction of 10 per cent. will be made from each payment until the total deposit amounts to 5 per cent. of the estimated value of the items to be supplied, or at the Agent's option a further deposit will have to be made, so as to make the total deposit equal to 5 per cent of the total amount of the accepted Tender.

6. All stores to be in accordance with the Company's samples, which may be seen at Parel or Ajmere.

7. The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

G. R. SPENCER.
Asr. Chief Store keeper.
Chief Store keeper's Office, Parel, Bombay, 14th October, 1898.

THE SOUTHERN MAHRATTA SPINNING AND WEAVING CO., LD.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND at the rate of Rupees 12-8-0 per Share, free of Income Tax, for the half-year ended 30th June last, and the interest on the second issue Shares at 3½ per cent., per annum to 30th June last under the terms of the Prospectus, dated 9th October 1895, will be PAID on and after SATURDAY, the 29th October, 1898, between the hours of 11 A.M., and 1 P.M., on SATURDAYS and 11 A.M. to 2 P.M. on other week days to Shareholders, whose names appear on the Register of the Company on the 1st October, on production of Share certificates.

Shareholders residing in Dharwar, Belgaum and Bijapur Districts will obtain Dividend and Interest Warrants at HUBLI, on and after MONDAY, the 14th November 1898, on production of the share certificates to our Representatives there.

Shareholders are requested to pay up the overdue calls on Second Issue Shares.

By Order of the Directors,
P. CHRYSTAL & Co.,
Secretaries and Managers.

Bombay, 1st October, 1898.

WILLIAM J. KEYMER & Co.,
East India & Colonial Merchants.
Plantation Agents & Produce Importers.
Passenger, Shipping & Insurance Agents.
India, China & Colonial Newspaper Representatives.
66, FENCHURCH STREET, LONDON, E.C.

R. SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S.,
VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES
Girgaum and 223 Ballasis Road Byculla.

CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage Horses Selected for Local and Up-country Constituents. Horses Shod on the most approved principles under Personal Supervision.

	Rs.
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Arthur	270	1,250	1,250	75	1,195
Albert Gimans	100	500	all	18 pr. ct.	45
Albert (Karachee)	700	1,100	1,100	Rs 80	909
Bellary	167	1,000	1,000	dvd 14 x	170
Bhownuggur City Press & Manfg. Co, Ld.	550	250	250	25	275
Bombay Cotton Brouls Company Press Co., Ltd.	1,000	125	125	dv Rs12½	10
Bombay City Press Co., Ld.	600	200	200	4vRs12½	192xd
Bombay	500	1,840	1,880	dvdRs12	345
Cost India	350	1,000	1,000	100	1,250
English Press and Manfg. Co., Ltd.	400	200	...	dvd Rs 8	80
Fort	150	8,500	500	25+80	775
French	300	500	500	dvdRs30	450xd
Harr	450	450	500	dvdRs30	355
Hogoli Press Co., Ld.	700	100	100	Rs15	740xd
Khansama	210	450	450	Rs 6	460
Mahoma Press Co., Ld.	300	200	all	15 pr. ct.	195xd
Mahomadpura Comm'l. Co., Ld.	300	500	500	53	70
Mercantile	600	125	125	dvd Rs 4	70
Mofussil Co.	120	400	400	dvd Rs25	385
Munnar M	900	250	all	15	245
New Great	600	600	600	dvd Rs50	535xd
New Indian	90	125	125	Rs 15	155
Prince of Wales, Sanatathy	130	500	0	20	385xd
(Bellary)	500	500	7	0	370
Sassoon	500	500	500	20	585
Steel and Iron Co., Ld.	100	1,000	1,000	100	2,00 xd
Sind	400	74,000	750	50	450
Scinde Woollen Mills	200	250	250	Nil.	75
Surat City Press Co., Ld.	37	200	all	12	195xd
Volkart	...	500	...	Rs 75	1,025xd

MISCELLANEOUS.

			Half yearly		
Alcock Ashdown	1,750	100	100	dvd Rs 5	25
Back Bay Rubber	500	50	50	12	125
Bahram Pile ...	5,000	100	100	12 pr. ct	
Bombay & Burma Trading Corporation...	1,000	2,500	1,500	300	5,800
Bo. New Issue.	500	375	625	75	1,395
Bombay Co., Ld.	1,250	100	100	dvd 2	61
Bombay Land and Building Co, Ld.	400	500	500	5	50
Bombay Flour Mill	1,000	500	500	50	1,025
Deccan Paper Mill's	1,000	500	500	5-pr ct.	25
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills...	1,500	200	200	dvd Rs10	211
Delhi Cloth & General Mills Co., Ld.....	2,500	250	250	9 p 15	320
Empire of India Life Co., Ld.	2,500	500	500	...	55
Indian Guarantee Surety Ship & ...	5,000	100	10	10 pr. ct.	18
John Roberts & Co.	1,500	100	100	10 pr. ct.	185xd
Koup & Co., ...	4,000	200	175	21	335
Kurrachee Landing	500	500	333	3	18
Larkin & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	dvd Rs15	45
Lupier Motor Co.	2,000	100	100	9 pr. ct.	55
Nasser Foundry	1,000	100	200	...	60
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance ...	5,000	200	0	12 pr. ct	116
Phillips & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	dvd	65
Port Canning Co.	6,00	600	600	1,000 Rs 6	440
Sunny & Co..	1,00	100		dvd Rs23	70
Tanjore & Co.,	1,00	500			8 1,017 1-2
Tucker & Co.	Rs.	100			140
Telephone Co...	8,00	251		0	261
				dvd Rs1½	

PRICES OF BU[illegible]

3 weights ..... RUPEE.
Cartons 15-2-3
Crowns and Dollars ..... " "
6-4 Five-Franc Pieces ..... " "
Fair Silver..... " "
Good Leaf ..... 71-4 rdy. ; Rs. 71-0 fd.
Bar Gold, English ..... "
Bar Australian..... "
Bar (no mint mark) ..... "
Bar Prussian ..... "

EXCHANGE.

	Terms.	Rate.
London Bank		
On ...	On demand	1s. 4d.
On, ... ux	Telegraphic	1s. 3 31-32d.
On, ...	3 Months sight	1s. 4 1-16d.
On ...	4 Do. do.	1s. 4 3-32d.
On ...	6 Do. do.	1s. 4 5-32d.
On Documents	3 Do. do.	1s. 4 1-4d.
On do	6 Do. do.	1s. 4 13-32d.
On Credit	3 Do. do.	1s. 4 7-32d.
On do.	6 Do. do.	1s. 4 3-8d.
France	3 Do. do.	171 1-2
On	6 Do. do.	
Calcutta	At sight	100 3-16
On	30 days	do.
Madras	At sight	do.
On	30 days	do.
China	30 days	do.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 59m., Sun sets, 5h. 28m. High water, 10-42m., 11-33a. Low water, 4-42m., 4-46a.
P. and O. s. s. Sutlej, with the English mails of the 14th inst., due to arrive at 6 a. m.
Fourth Criminal Sessions, 10-30 a.m.
Gymkhana Regatta and Water Fete, Bandora.
Departure of Lieut.-General Sir R. Low, Victoria Terminus, 2 p.m.

TO-MORROW.

Sun rises, 6h. 0m. Sun sets, 5h. 27m. High water, 11-17m. Low water, 5-18m., 5-14a.

SEAMEN'S REST, PRINCES DOCK.—Lecture : "Ten Nights in a Bar-room," illustrated with the Lantern. This evening, at 8 o'clock.

THE ANJUMAN-E-ELMI-E-FARSI.—A conversational meeting will be held this evening at 5-30, in the Hall of The New High School, Hornby Road, Fort, when the Anjuman's Munshi will be in attendance.

MUNICIPAL VACANCY.—Mr. Shapurji Byramji Katrak, Merchant of Bombay, is a Candidate for a seat in the Byculla Ward of the Bombay Municipal Corporation, caused vacant by the death of the late Mr. Jaya Karadi Lingu.

ALLEGED THEFT BY A SERVANT.—Nanabhoy Gungadeen, a Hindu, has made a report to the Police that his servant Govind, whom he had engaged the day previous absconded on the 26th instant, taking with him a gold bangle of the value of Rs. 35. A search is being made for the servant.

LECTURE.—A public lecture will be delivered by Mr. David Gostling at the Bhavatsky Lodge, Theosophical Society, Bombay Branch, 37 Hornby Road, Fort, to-morrow (Sunday) at 6 p.m. Subject :—" The Influence of the Teachings of Christ upon the Social, Moral and Religious Life of the English People."

THEFT AT KHETWADY.—Ardeshir Dhunjibhoy, a Parsee, residing at 12th Lane, Khetwady, has reported to the Police that sometime during Thursday night, six gold buttons and a gold sleeve link of the aggregate value of Rs. 125 were stolen from his bundee, which had been left hanging on a nail in the room, before going to bed.

A GIRL BURNT.—Esther Knight, a Native Christian girl, aged six years, residing with her parents at Ripon Road, was on Thursday morning, removed by her father to the J. J. Hospital, suffering from burns to her left hand and foot, caused by her handkerchief catching fire from the open fire-place in the room, while she was engaged in necessary work, and has been removed from the oven of a bakery belonging to Sassoon Jacob and situated in the same compound as the girl lives in. The girl has been detained for treatment in the hospital.

FAIR AT GAWALIA TANK ROAD.—Mr. Govardhandass Goculdass Tejpal, the well known Hindu philanthrophist has issued invitations to ladies and gentlemen to be present at the Shri Lukshmi Narayen Temple on Gowalia Tank Road to witness the grand fire-works and annual fair in connection with the temple. Every year Mr. Govardhandass organises amusement and fire-works for the entertainment of European and Native guests at his own expense.

POSTAL NOTICE. The sailing of the extra steamer "Amra" having been cancelled, Mails for Veraval, Mangrol, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvi, Karachi and Sind advertised to be closed and sent by that vessel at 8 a. m., to-day will not be made up.—A mail for Europe exclusively of letters and packets specially marked for transmission per Austrian Lloyd's s s Imperatrix will be made up at the Bombay General Post Office for despatch to the Trieste Post Office at 8 a. m., on Tuesday, the 1st proximo.

ROYAL INDIAN MARINE TRANSFERS AND APPOINTMENTS.

OCTOBER 12.—The services of Engineer H. Johnston, R.I.M.S. Dalhousie, have been placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of Bombay for duty as 2nd Engineer and Shipwright Surveyor to the Port, with effect from the 10th October.

October 19.—Lieutenant E. J. C. Hordern, R.I.M.S. Dalhousie (Supernumerary), has been transferred to the R.I.M.S. Canning.

October 21.—Mr. Henry Morland, appointed by the Secretary of State for India a Sub-Lieutenant in the Royal Indian Marine, arrived at Bombay and has been directed to do general duty in the Bombay Dockyard. Engineer G. F. Lockett returned from leave, and has been directed to do general duty in the Bombay Dockyard.

October 22.—Lieutenant R. Acheson Gray, and Sub-Lieutenant A. F. Robinson, R.I.M.S. Canning, have been granted one year's leave out of India on private affairs.

October 25.—Chief Engineer J. Brown returned from leave and has been directed to do general duty in the Bombay Dockyard.

DIVINE SERVICE.

TWENTY-FIRST SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY, OCT. 31.

SAINT THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.

7-30 a.m.—Matins.
8 a.m.—Holy Communion (Choral)—Cruickshank in E flat—Hymns 37, 198, 314 and 324.
5 p.m.—Children's service.
6 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon—Hymns 270, 292 and 542. Magnificat and Nunc Dimittis.—Sinaper in F.
Daily—Matins at 6-15 a.m., Holy Communion at 7-15 a.m. and Evensong at 4-45 p.m.

ST. JOHN THE EVANGELIST, COLABA.

(Afghan Memorial Church.)

7 a.m.—Matins and Sermon (Parade Service)—Hymns 184, 176 and 178.
8 a.m.—Holy Communion. (Plain.)
6 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon—Hymns 168, 207 and 27.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCHES.

BOWEN CHURCH—Apollo Bunder.

(Behind the Apollo Hotel.)

9-45 a.m.—Sunday Service by Rev. I. F. Row.
11 a.m. and 6 p.m.—Sermons by Rev. I. F. Row.
Wednesday, 5 p.m.—Prayer Meeting.

(Wari Bunder Road Mazagon.)

4-30 p.m.—Sunday School and Bible Class.
6 p.m.—Service and Missionary Sermon by Rev. W. H. Stephens.
7 p.m.—Communion Service.

FORT CHAPEL (CATHOLIC)

Our Lady of Mount Carmel.

5-30 a.m.—Holy Mass.
7 a.m.—Holy Mass with Sermon.
8-30 a.m.—Holy Mass with Sermon.
6 p.m.—Rosary and Sermon by Father Hoene, S. J., and Benediction.

November 1st—All Saints Day.

5-30, 7 and 8-30 a.m.—Holy Mass.

November 2nd—All Saints Day.

7 a.m.—Holy Mass in the Mortuary Chapel of Sewree Cemetery and blessing of the graves.
During the week every day Holy Mass at 6 and 7 a.m.

ST. ANDREW'S CHURCH, FORT.

8 a.m.—Morning Service—Hymns 277 2ad tune. Ps. 23 tune 91. Hymns 137 and 183.
6 p.m.—Evening Service—Hymns 1 1st tune, 189, 227 2nd tune, and 296.

FREE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.

(Wandby Road, Esplanade).

8 a.m.—Joint Service in St. Andrew's Church.
4-30 p.m.—Sunday School and Bible Classes.
6-30 p.m.—Evening Service—Hymns 54, 164 and 23. Psalm 119 I and II, chant 256

HOLY TRINITY CHURCH, ESPLANADE.

(Near School of Art).

Incumbent.—Rev. C. Gilder.
8 a.m.—Celebration of the Holy Communion and Sermon.—Hymns 35, 178 and 320.
6 p.m.—Evening Prayer and Sermon.—Hymns 21, 183 and 228.
The offertories for the Church expenses and poor relief.

MISSION CHURCH GIRGAUM.

7 a.m.—Holy Communion.
11 a.m.—Morning Prayer, Litany and Sermon by Rev. W. H. Dixon.—Hymns 225, 343 and 53.
4-30 p.m.—Service for the young.
6 p.m.—Evening Prayer, and Sermon by Rev. W. G. Peel —Hymns 501, 25 and 353.

SEAMEN'S REST.

(Frere Road, Prince's Dock.)

Rev. F. Wood, Port Missionary.
7-30 p.m.—Service and Address by Rev. R. C. Ward.
All seamen and strangers in the port are heartily welcomed.

ST. PETER'S CHURCH, MAZAGON.

6 a.m.—Holy Eucharist.
7 a.m.—Holy Eucharist (Choral). Preacher ... Rev. Father Bieuzy.
10 a.m.—Children's Service.
6 p.m.—Evensong (Chorals. Preacher ... Rev. Father Tovey.
Alms for general expenses.

CHRIST CHURCH, BYCULLA.

7-30 a.m.—Matins.
8 a.m.—Missa Cantata ... (Merbecke)—Hymns 270, 315, 320 and 324.
4-15 p.m.—Sunday School.
6 p.m.—Choral Evensong and Sermon—Hymns 231, 308 and 27.

ALL SAINTS' CHURCH, MALABAR HILL.

8 a.m.—Matins.
9 a.m.—Holy Communion.
6 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.

ST. MARY'S CHURCH, PAREL.

(Madras time.)

6-30 p.m.—Evening Prayer and Sermon by Rev. A. E. B. Leahy—Hymns 195, 370 and 22.

ST. NICHOLAS' (SEAMEN'S) CHURCH.

Prince's Dock.

7 a.m.—Morning Prayer.
7-31 a.m.—Holy Communion.
6-30 p.m.—Evening and Sermon. Chaplain J. C. Dearden, B.A., Seamen's Institute.

UNDELIVERED TELEGRAMS.

THE following is a list of messages remaining undelivered in the Central Telegraph Office, Bombay, during the week ending 27th October 1898 :—

Station from.	Address in full as received.
Bellary	Mrs Jenyns, Victoria Terminus
Secunderabad N	Mrs Backer, Ordnance Line
Margao WIP	Jose Almeida, no quarto de Chinchinim
Moulmein	Aboobaker Hajee Cassim, Esq.
Palamcottah	A Abbu, Dy Collector, Gully Street
Delhi.....	Messrs Jamsadjee Manockjee Machinery Dealer Dalal

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FOR health, beauty, and luxury, use the Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap, which Lady Constance Howard writes, is "pleasant to use, and whitens and softens the Skin ; "also Testimonials from Countess Bathurst, Countess Clawnwilliam, Viscountess Exmouth, Lady Dorothy Nevill, and many others. Delicately perfumed. Warning : When buying the Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap, see that name and figure-head of "Albion" are on the wrapper. Sold by all Chemists, Grocers, &c.

PUBLIC COMPANIES' MEETINGS.

HYDERABAD (DECCAN) SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE annual ordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the company was held yesterday afternoon at its registered office, Elphinstone Circle, Fort, Mr. Ahmedbhoy Habibbhoy, presiding. The notice convening the meeting having been read, Mr. F. W. Shaw moved the adoption of the following directors' report :—

Your directors have now the pleasure to submit their annual report of the working of the mills together with a profit and loss statement for the year ending 30th June last, and a balance sheet showing the state of the company's affairs on that date. Although the accunts submitted to you last year showed that large profits had been gained, yet there were then indications, in the large accumulation of yarn and cloth stocks and the reduction in the value of yarn and cloth that the effects of famine, and of plague restrictions were largely interfering with the demand for the production of this company's mills in the local markets on which demand the earnings of the company principally depend. The almost complete collapse of these markets during the earlier part of the year, coupled with the accumulation of stocks, rendered it absolutely necessary, as a matter of prudence, to curtail production by working the mill only 4 days a week during the months of December 1897 and January and half of February 1898. The inevitable result of this partial stoppage of spindles was of course a large diminishment in the amounting almost to a complete cessation of the company's profits during the months in question. There has, moreover, been another source of cessation of profits, which is none the less real although it has all along been foreseen as necessary and inevitable occurrence which had to be faced during the year, namely, the complete stoppage of the mills from the 15th February to the 21st March in order to make the alterations and conditions necessary for the working of the mills by the new engine. Even taking the comparatively low average of profit, which has resulted during the months of full working, the result shows that by the complete stoppage of one month and a quarter for the reason stated, the company has incurred a necessary loss of at least Gt. Rs.24,000. This necessary loss, coupled with the stoppage of spindles in December, January and February last owing to temporary collapse of the markets completely accounts for the whole of the reduction of profits which has taken place and having regard therefore to all these circumstances, your directors think that they may still congratulate you on the result of the working of the year which is as follows :—The audited accounts for the year ending 30th June last, which are submitted herewith, shew that the net profit earned during the year amounts to Gt. Rs. 51,000-11-2. This sum with the balance of Gt. Rs. 8,731-0-3 carried forward from last year's profits makes a total of Gt. Rs. 59,731-11-5. Of this amount Gt. Rs. 28,000 were paid on 31st March last as an interim Dividend at the rate of Gt. Rs. 40 per share and there now remain Gt. Rs. 32,721-11-5, which your directors recommend should be disposed of as follows :—(a) In payment of a further dividend at the rate of at Gt. Rs. 30 per share Gt. Rs. 21,000 ; (b) To be added to reserve fund Rs 5,000 ; (c) As bonus to certain of the Company's employees, Rs 1,370 ; (d) Balance to be carried forward to next year's profits and loss account Rs. 5,351-11-5 Total Rs. 32,721-11-5. The above disposal of the amount earned will, it is hoped, meet with your approval being that it not only provides for the distribution of a fair dividend to the shareholders in respect of what has been actually been a very favorable year, but while leaving your substantial reserve Fund of Gt. Rs. 2,18,170-9-8 unbouched still further augments it by Gt. Rs. 5,000 as shewn above. In the report laid before you at the last statutory meeting you were informed that the new 1,000 H. P. engine ordered from Messrs. Hick, Hargreaves and Company, had arrived and was then about to be erected. The erection was completed and the mills were re-started on 21st March 1898 after a stoppage of 35 days as already stated above and your directors are glad to be able to inform you that the engine has since worked in the most satisfactory manner. The total cost of the new engine and new engine-house is Gt. Rs. 1,01,382-8-9. In order to retain the market for the company's cloth as against the competition of other mills, cloth finishing plant, consisting of a 3 bowl calender with a pair of double diagonal engines, a Porcupine Dampar and a Hand Stitching Machine, all supplied by H. Bailey & Co., have been procured from England at a cost of Gt. Rs. 7,202-1-8 and these machines are now being erected. Ten new fancy looms have also been procured from Messrs Butterworth and Dickinson at a cost of Gt. Rs. 4,117-13-8. Eleven double Ring Bobbin Paver Reels have also been also got from Mr. Joseph Stubbs at a cost of Gt. Rs. 3,738-4-5 it having been found that a sufficient number of these reels had not been included in the original purchase of new machinery with which your mills have been entirely refitted during the last to years. A cheap dyeing plant has also been constructed on the company's premises in order that the high price hitherto paid for imported coloured yarn, might, in future, be avoided. The cost of this plant including a vertical boiler is Gt. Rs. 1,365-3-10 only. In their report for the year ending 30th June 1897, your directors informed you that in order to effect a saving in the rate of Fire Insurance, and also in order to secure additional safety from fire, the company's property, the ceiling of the blow room and the floor of the mixing room were made what was then held by the insurance companies to be fire-proof at a cost of Gt. Rs. 5,000, but it is their duty now to inform you that the Association of Fire Insurance agents in Bombay, after having accepted the construction as fire-proof for two years, have recently declared that it does not comply with the Tariff description of a fire-proof building, and the higher rate of premium has consequently had to be paid last year. Nevertheless, your directors consider that the additional safety secured to the mixing room by the alteration is still of great value to the company. The late mill manager and engineer, Mr. John Haywood, after long and faithful service to the company ex ending over a xperiod of 18 years, was seized with paralysis in October last and the local committee of shareholders, which was established last January by a resolution of your directors, have awarded him a pension equal to one third of his pay, the pension amounting to Gt. Rs. 187 per month. Under advice of the solicitors of the company your contirmation is now asked to the granting of this pension. The machinery, buildings, yarn and cloth and stores of all descriptions are now insured for Gt. Rs. 12,98,700, and the present cotton stock is also fully covered by insurances amounting to Gt. Rs. 2,10,0 0. Owing to limited sales, the accumulated stocks of cloth and yarn are further reduced from the sum of Rs. 1,25,000 You will be glad to know that the Company's profits have been again insured at Lloyd's for the sum of Gt. Rs. 2,70,000, which amount is intended to cover two years' profits, thereby insuring to you your dividends during the time of the rebuilding and refitting of the mill in the event of its stoppage being caused by the calamity of fire. Mr. A. F. Ferguson was appointed auditor on 25th January 1898 in place of Mr. Sorabjee Kuikhosroo Mehta (deceased), and on 15th

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS AND THE PUBLIC

Subscribers to the BOMBAY GAZETTE resident in Bombay can obtain the EVENING EXTRA prepared for residents in the Mofussil free of charge by sending for it at 5 P.M. to the Publishing Offices, No. 29, Church Gate Street, Fort.

This SPECIAL EXTRA will give Reuter's telegrams and telegrams of important news from our correspondents in India, with a summary of the day's news, reports of important cases in the High Court and Presidency Magistrates' Courts, the current rate of exchange, arrival and departure of shipping, &c., &c.

When the English Mail arrives early, the Special Extra will give all the important news from Europe.

For a fee of Rs. 2 per mensem Reuter's Telegrams will be delivered daily on their arrival and the Special Extra at 5 p.m. at offices and residences in and around the Fort.

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

BOMBAY MARKET REPORT.

FRIDAY EVENING, OCTOBER 28.

DURING the past week a marked feature has been the influence the uncertainty felt regarding the issue of the Fashoda question has had on the markets generally, and now the feeling being easier, the tone of the markets is somewhat more settled this evening. Operators having held aloof to some xtent the Cotton market has been dull, and a very small business has transpired. Wheat and Seeds have been firm in tone, with prices generally unchanged. In Exchange there has been an advance of 1-32d. both in Bank and Private Paper. Government Paper, on the other hand, has been weak on the whole, and quotations have declined 13-16 per cent. for 3 1-2 per Cents, and 1-4 per cent. for Threes. Money is in better demand, and still fairly easy. Freights are steady to firm. Imports are quiet, with a small enquiry.

MONEY.—The weekly statement of affairs of the Bank of Bombay made up to Saturday last shows the following changes :—

Public Deposits at the Head Office.	Dec.	Rs. 2,39,331
" " Branches	Inc.	" 1,13,559
Other "	Inc.	" 1,32,954
Government Securities	Dec.	" 13,784
Other authorised "	Dec.	" 35,379
Loans	Dec.	" 403,84
Bills Discounted and Purchased	Inc.	" 2,42,77
Balances with other Banks	Dec.	" 31,719
Cash	Dec.	" 140,527

The Bank of Bombay weekly Return which was issued on Tuesday for Monday (which was a holiday) showed that there was a reduction in the Cash Balance last week of some 1½ lakh, at 219 lakhs, compared with an increase in the previous week of 19 1-4 lakhs, at 220 1-2 lakhs. In Public Deposits at the Head Office there was a falling off to the extent of 2 1-4 lakhs, but at the branches there was the trifling addition of 1 lakh. Private Deposits showed the meagre augmentation of 1 1-2 lakh. Loans were 4 lakhs lower ; and Balances with other Banks 1-4 lakh less.

The following is the Statement of Affairs of the Bank of Bombay, as on 22nd October 1898 :—

LIABILITIES.	Rs.
Capital	1,00,00,000
Reserve Funds	74,00,000
Public Deposits at Head Office	47,39,020
Do. at Branches	28,40,843
Other Deposits	3,04,64,159
Post Bills	2,226
Credits undrawn	22,60,352
	Rs... 5,77,16,510

ASSETS.	Rs.
Government Securities	102,30,145
Other authorised Securities	34,98,529
Charges on Government and other authorised Securities	54,97,038
Loans, on do. do. do.	122,20,813
Bills Discounted and Purchased	33,24,587
Dead Stock	4,15,355
Stamps and Stationery	21,715
Balances with other Banks	97,320
Cash	219,05,008
	Rs... 5,77,16,510

IMPORTS OF BULLION
Since the departure of last mail.

	Gold Bars	Gold Coins	Silver Bars	Silver Coins.	Total
For the week	314736	17989	74772	18805	7(7332
Previously	33357886	13092495	7149992	77827-0	12273364
From 1st July to 25th Oct. 1898	33672622	13271965	71574694	7921185	12344466

EXPORTS OF BULLION
Since the departure of last mail.

	Gold Bars	Gold Coins	Silver Bars	Silver Coins	Total
For the week	...	305	148	19072	19 525
Previously	20065474	68497	6527	33353612	53494110
From 1st Jan. to 28th Oct. 1898	20065474	68802	6675	33453684	53594635

Meanwhile the market is easy in tone, and money a little more in demand. The Bank of Bombay rate is 4 per cent. and that in the open market 2 1-2 per cent.

EXCHANGE.—The market opened last mail day with a steady feeling at 1s. 3 15-16d. for Bank Telegraphic, 1s. 3 31-32d. for Demand, and 1s. 4 3-16d. for three months' sight Credits. There was a small enquiry for Bank Paper, but very few Merchants' Bills were offering. On Monday the market was closed, and on Tuesday rates opened with a steady feeling at 1s. 3 31-32d for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, and 1s. 4 1-32d. for three months' sight Credits. For Bank Paper there was a fair demand at 1s. 4d., at which rate a moderate amount of business was done ; a few Merchants' Bills were placed at 1s. 4 7-32d. Rateswere given on Wednesday at 1s. 4d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, and 1s. 4 1-4d. for three months' sight Credits. Merchants' Bill were scarce, but there was a moderate enquiry for Bank Paper ; 1s. 4 1-32d. was obtainable for Demand. The market was quiet in tone yesterday at 1s. 4d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, and 1s. 4 1-4d for three months' sight Credits. A fair amount of business was reported in Telegraphinc at 1s. 4d., after which the market became easier, and only Demand was then offered ; Mercantile Bills continued scarce. Rates have to-day been steady at 1s. 3 31-32d. for Bank Telegraphic, 1s. 4d. for Demand, and 1s. 4 7-32d. for three months' sight Credits. For Bank Paper there was a moderate enquiry ; Merchants' Bills were again scarce, a small amount only being reported at 1s. 4 3-16d. The market closed steady at the following quotations :—

Bank Bills on Demand	1s 4d.	Per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 3 31-32d.	"
Credits 3 months' sight	1s. 4 7-32d.	"
Francs	171-4.	"

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—At opening on Saturday last the market was quiet in tone at 91 1-4 for 3 1-2 per Cents, for both Money and Account and 84 1-2 for three per Cents. Rates were weak on reopening on Tuesday at 93 7-8 for Cash, and 93 13-16 for 1st November Settlement, for 3 1-2 per Cents, from which level they declined to 93 13-16 and 93 3-4 in the two positions, respectively ; for 3 per Cents 84 was quoted. In sympathy with the rapid decline in Consols and Rupee Securities in London, the market was excited in tone on Wednesday, when quotations, after fluctuating in favour of buyers for the most part, closed at the low level of 93 1-8 for 3 1-2 per Cents, for both Money and Account ; for Threes 84 1-2 was nominal, was quoted. Rates were steady to firm yesterday at 93 3 4 for Money and Account, for 3 1-2 per Cents, and 84 1-4 for Threes. There was a turnier decline in quotations for 3 1-2 per Cen s to-day, to 93 7-16 for Cash and the coming Settlement ; Threes continued at 84 1-4.

SHARES.—In sympathy with generally unsettled feeling in the markets during the week, there has been a downward movement in prices in this market ; we have to report an advance of Rs. 100, in Madras United ; of Rs. 40 each, in Coorla, and Soondердas ; of Rs. 30, in Sun ; of Rs. 25, in Presidency ; of Rs. 20, in Swadeshi ; and of Rs. 10 each, in Empress, Lukhmidass and New Great Estern ; and a decline of Rs. 150, in Indo-China ; of Rs. 70, in Howard and Bullough ; of Rs. 48 in Sholapore ; of Rs. 20 each, in Queen and Wadhwan City ; of Rs. 10 each, in Currimbhoy and Oriental ; and of Rs 5 each in Jamshed and Manockjee Petit. In Presses, Sind are Rs. 55 lower ; Albert (Karachi), Rs. 50 ; Bellary, Rs. 30 ; Harvey and Sabapathy, Rs. 10 ; and Surat City, Rs. 5 ; while, on the other hand, Munnar, are Rs. 15 higher. In Miscellaneous shares Bombay-Burmah Trading, have advanced Rs. 100, in the 1st Issue to Rs. 20, in the 2nd Issue ; while Oriental Government Life have declined Rs. 5. In Banks, Bank of Madras, are Rs. 30 higher ; and Bank of Bombay, Rs. 6 1-4 lower.

IMPORTS.

PIECE-GOODS.—There has been a good demand for standard makes of grey goods at current rates. In some cases holders are reported to have endeavoured to obtain an advance in prices, but buyers have not met them. In Bleached Goods a few large transactions have taken place in Nainsookhs ; Jacconets have also found buyers. A small business has passed in "Dyed" "Turkey-Red," and "Printed Goods." For "Locally-made Goods" there has been a moderate enquiry. The clearances of "Imported Goods" from the bazaar during the week have been some 3,100 packages ; and of "Local" about 1,400 bales.

YARNS.—China demand has been a moderate one For up-country makes there is a small enquiry. The market is steady in tone ; official quotations are as follows :—

Twist	No.	6s	Mule,	As. 3	to 3 5-8 per lb,
"	"	8s	"	" 3 1-8	" 3 3-4 "
"	"	10s	"	" 3 1-4	" 4 5-8 "
"	"	12s	"	" 3 1-2	" 4 3-4 "
"	"	16s	"	" 4 1-8	" 5 "
"	"	20s	"	" 4 1-8	" 5 1-8 "
"	"	24s	"	" 4 3-4	" 5 1-2 "
"	"	30s	"	" d	" 6 3-4 "
"	"	40s	"	" 7	" 7 1-2 "

COALS.—During the past week there have been sales of ready Deshagar at Rs. 17 1-2 per ton, also of other descriptions of ready Bengal at Rs. 16 1-2 to Rs. 16 3-4. Ready Singareni was done at Rs. 15, and forward at Rs. 14 1-2 to Rs. 14 per ton. The market is steady to firm. No English Coal is reported to be offering save some South Yorkshire at Rs. 20 for November-December shipment. We quote alongside :—

	Ready.	Forward
Welsh Hartley	Nil.	Nil.
West "	Nil.	Nil.
Australian "	Nil.	Nil.
Powell's	Rs. 23 per ton	Nil.
Cardiff "	Rs. 23 per ton	Nil.
Japan "	Nil.	Nil.
Singareni "	Rs. 15 per ton	Rs. 14 per ton.
Deshagar Bengal	Rs. 17 1-2 "	Rs. 16 1-2 "
Muir's Navigation	Rs. 16 1-2 "	Rs. 15 1-2 "
Jardine's	Rs. 16 1-2 "	Rs. 15 1-2 "
Seetpore	Rs. 17 1-4 "	Rs. 16 1-2 "

EXPORTS.

COTTON.—A dull tone has characterised the market for this staple throughout the week purchasers appearing quite reluctant to operate. The buying on the part of shippers has been meagre in the extreme ; while the takings of the Mills have been very small. Forward prices show a tendency to decline quotations being some Rs. 2 per candy lower. The market has continued dull to-day, with a small demand.

As reported by the telegraphic advices to hand yesterday from the districts, Cotton picking is now in progress throughout the Amraoti and Khandeish districts, The Cotton plants as well as the food-grains generally are in a flourishing state. At Sholapur the rabi crop needs rain.

The following are to-day's quotations for full-pressed Cotton with the equivalents in sterling, cost, and freight to Liverpool via Canal, without commission viz :—

		Per Candy.	Per lb. C. & F.
Bengal, Fine		Rs.	133—2 15-16d.
Do.	Do. Nov-Dec	"	130—2 29-32d.
Do.	Fully Good	"	122—2 3-4d.
Do.	Do. Nov-Dec	"	122—2 25-32d.
Do.	Good	"	118—2 11-16d.
Belatee, Fine		"	132—2 29-32d.
Do.	Do. Dec-Jany	"	133—3
Do.	Fully Good	"	128—2 27-32d.
Do.	Do. Dec-Jany	"	128—2 7-8d.
Khandesh, Fully Good		"	126—2 13-16d.
Do.	Do. Dec-Jany	"	127—2 7-8d.
Oomra, Fully Good		"	133—2 15-16d.
Do.	Do. Dec-Jany	"	137—3 1-32d.
Dhollera, Fine		"	135—2 31-32d.
Do.	Do. April	"	145—3 7-32d.
Do.	Fully Good	"	127—2 27-32d.
Do.	Do. April	"	137—3 3-32d.
Do.	Good	"	121—2 3-4d.
Do.	Do. April	"	133—3 1-16d.
S. G. Dharwar, Good		"	...
Do.	Do. May	"	146—3 5-32d.
Westerns		"	...
Broach, Fine		"	145—3 1-8d.
Do.	Moh	"	136—3 11-32d.
Do	Good	"	139—3 1-32d.
Do.	Do. Moh	"	133—3 5-16d.

The movements of Cotton to date show the following comparison with the previous two years :—

Receipts.	1898 Bales.	1897. Bales.	1893. Bales.
For the week	5,782	5,219	5,419
From 1st Jan. to 27th Oct.	1,577,174	1,321,698	1,689,618
Clearances to Great Britain and Continent.			
For the week	3,581	...	3,605
From 1st Jan. to 27th Oct.	455,121	486,699	706,414
Clearances to China, Japan, Calcutta, &c.			
For the week	7,101	2,693	2,537
From 1st Jan. to 27th Oct.	415,227	429,727	317,359

Vessels.	Destination.	Cleared.	Great Britain	Continent.	Calcutta &c.	TOTAL.
		Oct.				
S.S. Othello	Antwerp	21	...	1,414	...	1414
" Nubia	Marseilles	22	...	900	...	900
" Stalzenfels	Hamburg	"	...	772	...	772
" Marquis	Bacquehem Japan	..	...	...	5,804	5,804
" Kerbela	Alleppey	...	...	...	200	200
" Wagner	Marseilles	26	...	200	...	200
" Annie	Dunkirk	"	...	100	...	100
" Brindisi	Japan	"	...	...	900	900
	Hongkong	"	...	...	200	200
Total for the week			...	3,386	7,105	10,490
Previously exported since 1st Jan.				13,530	438,265	418,123	869,858
Total from 1st Jan. to 20th Oct. 1898.				13,530	441,591	425,227	880,348

WHEAT AND SEEDS.—These markets have been firm and prices have generally maintained their current level. We quote for Wheat :—

	Rs.	as.	p.	
White Pessy 91 per cent	31	0	0	per candy.
Do. 83 "	29	0	0	"
No. 1 Club Dolhi	28	0	0	"
Red Dolhi	26	0	0	"
Hard Yellow	35	0	0	"
Red Ahmedabad	27	0	0	"
Hard Red	28	0	0	"

We quote for Seeds :—

Seeds.	Rs.	as.	p.	
Linseed	6	8	0	per cwt.
Rapeseed Yellow Guzerat	6	4	0	"
Do. do. Cawnpore	6	2	0	"
Do. Red do.	5	10	0	"
Gingelly, White	42	0	0	per candy
Do. Mixed	35	0	0	"

The Comparative Imports of Wheat and Seeds are as follows :—

	1898. Cwts.	1897. Cwts.	1896. Cwts.
Wheat for the week	65,125	22,239	49,691
Do. from 1st January to 27th October	7,342,513	1,501,205	3,317,665
Linseed for the week	49,420	5,445	33,082
Do. from 1st January to 27th October	2,307,371	416,033	3,380,338
Rapeseed for the week	27,054	17,332	25,638
Do. from 1st January to 27th October	1,987,123	1,778,848	1,195,937
Gingellyseed for the week	35,612	24,295	38,898
Do. from 1st January to 27th October	1,295,092	437,785	929,675

The Clearances of Wheat and Seeds to Great Britain and Continent are as follows :—

	1898. Cwts.	1897. Cwts.	1896. Cwts.
Wheat for the week	42,822	...	...
Do. from 1st January to 27th October	5,573,443	2,813	1,427,614
Linseed for the week	125,899	...	2,001
Do. from 1st January to 27th October	2,391,647	609,487	2,991038
Rapeseed for the week	103,951	...	73,934
Do. from 1st January to 27th October	2,118,683	1,682,919	1,214,973
Gingellyseed for the week	30,497	...	...
Do. from 1st January to 27th October	1,417,981	458,139	1,034,997

BANK OF BENGAL.

THE following is the Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal, for the week ending 18th October, 1898, as compared with the Statement of 11th October, 1898 :—

LIABILITIES	Oct. 11. Rs.	A.	P.	Oct. 18. Rs.	A.	P.
Capital paid up	2,00,00,000	0	0	2,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund	88,50,000	0	0	88,50,000	0	0
Public Deposits, &c.	27,87,874	5	7	23,67,749	0	2
Other Deposits, &c.	5,01,33,037	6	2	5,00,39,251	1	11
Bank Post Bills, &c.	2,47,117	3	10	2,84,191	11	4
Sundries	25,52,191	4	9	26,34,510	12	8
	Rs. 10,22,60,220	4	4	10,21,55,383	10	1

Assets.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Government Securities	51,11,072	0	0	52,41,538	0	0
Other authorised Investments	70,54,414	0	0	70,05,189	0	0
Loans on Govt. and other Authorised Securities	1,64,39,648	3	8	1,62,98,701	5	5
Accounts of Credit do.	2,14,23,046	1	1	2,18,31,731	11	1
Bills Discounted, &c.	2,03,45,568	14	4	2,11,28,312	5	9
Advances with other Banks	6,37,912	5	5	5,07,011	13	10
Bullion	1,405	14	0	1,405	14	0
Dead Stock	13,12,168	4	6	13,13,116	9	6
Stamps	1,9,659	14	4	9,443	15	6
Sundries	15,02,679	9	2	15,33,974	8	5
Cash, &c., at Head Office	81,09,631	1	11	97,31,879	2	6
Do. at Branches	2,01,94,794	2	11	1,78,23,197	14	2
	Rs. 10,22,60,220	4	4	10,21,55,383	10	1

LIABILITIES.	Rs.	
Treasury Balance at Head Office	8,8,819	Inc.
Do. at Branches	6,40,263	Dec.
Other Deposits	1,73,766	In.
Post Bills	37,074	In.

ASSETS.	Rs.	
Bank's Investments	81,241	Inc.
Loans	1,40,937	Dec.
Accounts of Credit	4,34,185	Inc.
Mercantile Bills	7,65,799	Do
Cash at Head Office	15,25,239	Do
Cash at Branches	24,74,597	Dec.

PALANPUR-DEESA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 15th October, 1898, on 17·23 Miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandize and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (estimated.)	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	300	200	...	500
Or per mile of Railway	17	12	...	29
For previous 14 weeks of half-year.	4,783	3,422	11	7,216
Total for 15 weeks...	5,083	3,622	11	7,716
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year	197	301	10	508
Per mile of Ry do.	11	17	1	29
Total to corresponding date do.	4,623	2,589	67	7 279

Decrease for the week ..... Rs. 8
Increase to date ..... " 437

RAJPUTANA-MALWA RAILWAY.

(Includes the Rajputana Holkar, Scindia Neemuch, Rewari Ferozepore and Cawnpore Achera State Railways)

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 3rd September 1898, on 1,673·91 Miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings [estimated.]	Total Earnings
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	1,38,000	1,93,000	4,000	3,30,000
Or per mile of Railway	81	114	2	197
For previous 8 weeks of half-year.	10,93,185	15,76,797	35,707	26, 7,688
Total for 9 weeks ...	11,11,181	17,66,797	39,707	29,17,685
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year ...	1,07,612	1,17,106	5,601	2,60,379
Per mile of Ry. do.	64	88	3	155
Total to corresponding date do.	10,56,178	17,28,016	66,300	28,63,494

Increase for the week ..... Rs. 69,621
Ditto to date ..... " 37,191

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

(Open 1,491½ Miles.)

The following is the Statement of Traffic for week ending 22nd October 1898 :—

	Coaching Traffic. Receipts.	Merchandize and Mineral Traffic. Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated)	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total — Corresponding week of last year. Open 1,491½ Miles.	1,36,633	3,57,837.	7,812	5 02,287
	...	...	...	4,40,772

Increase ..... Rs. 61,515

INDIAN MIDLAND RAILWAY.

Week ending 8th October, 1898.

Description.	1898.	1897.	Inc. for the week.	Dec. for the week.	Aggregate Inc.	Aggregate Dec.
Miles Open ...	933	940	...	...	...	...
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Passengers	43,881	52,639	...	8,758	...	1,36,104
Parcels, &c.	63,871	53,413	10,458	...	...	1,58,381
Goods ...						
Other earnings ...	5,448	4,345	1,103	...	...	1,099
Total for week	1,13,200	1,10,397	2,803	...	...	2 95,784
Aggregate ...	13,58,682	16 52,446	...	...	...	...

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY.

(Compiled for despatch by the Weekly Mail to Europe.)

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DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

MARRIAGES.

HAMILTON—ELSMIE—October 12, at Christ Church, Simla, by the Rev M C Sanders, William Stirling, eldest son of Hubert Hamilton, Advocate, Edinburgh, to Kathleen, youngest daughter of G R Elsmie, C S I, C S (retired), of Aberdeen.

ROBERTSON—CHRESTIEN—October 19, at Chanderna-gore, at the Church of the Sacred Heart, by the Rev Father Bottero, Mr Edmund Robertson, second son of Mr James Alexander Robertson, to Mabel Constance, youngest daughter of Mr Fred Chrestien.

DEATHS.

COOKE—October 19, at Jhansi, Edwin Trusswood Cooke, late Bandmaster, 4th Sikhs, aged 38 years.

TRESHAM—October 19, at Allahabad, Eleanor Jeanetta, the beloved wife of D J Tresham, retired list, S M D, aged 55 years, 9 months and 5 days.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** ALL communications intended for publication in our columns should be addressed to the Editor and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 29, 1898.

THE French nation has not been very fortunate in its efforts to establish a colonial empire ; but it does not abandon the hope of one day achieving the success that has more than once been almost within reach. In his book on the Evolution of France under the Third Republic, M. de Coubertin devotes an interesting chapter to Colonial France, in which he traces the history of the three attempts at colonisation between 1365 and the present day. The first was made by Francis I., Henri IV., Coligny Richelieu, and Colbert. Their work was destroyed by Louis XIV. and Louis XV. The second was marked in the reign of Louis XVI. by a large measure of success before the Revolutionary whirlwind overturned the monarchy, involving in the general destruction the second Colonial Empire, and the really efficient navy which had been built up and nursed with much care and self-denial. The Third Republic is labouring to construct a third Colonial Empire, the foundations of which were laid in the Farther East by the Second Empire which annexed Cochin China, Cambodia and Annam. M. Coubertin notes one characteristic of French colonial activity in evidence throughout, has survived even the transformation of the national character accomplished by the Revolution. Colonisation which has been regarded rather as a career of audacity, giving scope for the expenditure of energy rather than the improvement of fortunes. It is more easy to find men to volunteer for difficult and perilous missions, than to make money by carrying out lucrative undertakings. In the fourteenth century adventurers went forth, to gratify their love of adventure, by encountering danger and acquiring glory. Six centuries since establishments existed in Guinea, and various men of arms had distinguished themselves by the boldness and success of their enterprises. Bethencourt seized the Canary Islands in 1402. Jean Cousin attempted the discovery of the route to the East Indies in 1488. It was not until 1628 that the first collision between the adventurers and their English rivals took place. The Spaniards and the Portuguese were the rivals to be encountered in every sea. The Portuguese having sunk French ships in Brazilian waters in 1539, a certain Ango captured three hundred of their vessels, and sailing up the Tagus compelled John III. to conclude peace. Coligny sent Ribeau of Dieppe to Florida, which he named Carolina in honour of Charles IX. The Spaniards massacred nine hundred of the French intruders in 1567. A French gentleman two years later set out from Bourdeaux with two hundred men, massacred four hundred Spaniards, and returned to France with a contented mind. These men in M. de Coubertin's picturesque phrase, prepared the future splendid reckless-France, while flaunting their across the new ness and joyous brutality world that loomed up on the horizon. In 1537 Francis I., when founding Havre would announced that the foreign enterprise little be the care of the King. Coligny later sends explorers to different parts of the new hemisphere ; companies and merchants establish factories in divers countries to exploit their resources. Henri IV. appoints the Governor of Dieppe Lieutenant-General of America ; the Great Lakes are discovered, Quebec is founded by the Company of the Hundred Associates, then Montreal. The English in Virginia from the time of Elizabeth ravage Acadie and attack Canada ; Quebec is captured, to be restored at the peace in 1632. A hundred and thirty years later the defeat of Montcalm, and the treaty of Paris in 1763 deprives the French of Canada. They lose at the same time half Louisiana Saint Vincent, Dominque, Senegal, and their possessions and hopes in India. The first colonial empire has disappeared, the neglect and carelessness of Louis XV. completing the ruin wrought by the diverson of French energies under Louis XIV. to dynasty schemes in Spain and senseless aggression in Holland. De Coubertin says, with a certain element of truth that the French colonists in America succumbed to numbers. They were fifteen or twenty thousand, while the English numbered two hundred thousand. But the cause of that disparity was the support and security enjoyed by the English settlers from the ascendancy of the Mother Country in the high seas. Still the French played the game with great energy in various parts of the world, even after the treaty of Utrecht. In India all promised well for them until the death of Aurungzebe, who imposed respect on their English, Dutch, and Portuguese competitors. They established a line of ports from Newfoundland to Louisiana which gave them the control of the St. Laurence, the Missouri, and the Mississippi. Their numbers rose from 25,000 to 50,000. In India, Dupleix with 200 French and his disciplined sepoys defeated 100,000 Hindus, foiled the English in their attempt to seize Pondichery and captured Madras.

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE DREYFUS CASE.

LONDON, Oct. 27.

Proceedings in the Dreyfus case were opened to-day before the Court of Cassation.

The police prevented all demonstrations.

Counsellor Bord, who was deputed by the Court of Cassation to investigate the Dreyfus affair, spoke the whole day, arguing that there were ample grounds for a revision. He ridiculed the experts' evidence as to the authorship of the Bordereau, and declared that Colonel Henry's forgery vitiated his damning evidence before the Court Martial.

GENERAL KITCHENER'S RECEPTION IN LONDON.

General Kitchener arrived in London to-day and escaped with difficulty from the frantic enthusiasm of a colossal crowd.

THE CRISIS IN FRANCE.

Oct. 28.

President Faure has summoned M. Dupuy to form a new Cabinet.

THE PEACE COMMISSION.

The Spanish-American Peace Commission at Paris has agreed upon the Cuban question, the Spaniards yielding on the subject of the Cuban debt.

RABBLE CHINESE SOLDIERY.

Reuter telegraphs from Peking that the Imperial authorities are unable to punish the soldiery concerned in the latest outrage on foreigners.

The Diplomatic Body have reiterated their demands for the removal of the soldiery from Peking.

THE PACIFICATION OF THE SOUDAN.

Colonel Collinson's column has joined Colonel Parson's at Ghedaref.

THE MAILS.

LONDON, Oct. 27.

The Bombay Mails of the 15th instant, arrived at Brindisi to-day.

MR. BEDFORD'S TERM OF OFFICE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, Oct. 28.

Mr. J. P. Bedford completes three years in the Finance Department on the 26th November, when he reverts to the Home Department.

MILITARY APPOINTMENT.

Second-Lieutenant Rogers, Cheshire Regiment joins the 7th Madras Infantry.

THE PUBLIC REVENUE.

The revenue continues to improve the gross receipts to the end of last month being nearly three crores better than up to the same period last year. The increase is chiefly due to better land revenue collections but opium is also doing well, the receipts last month being fifteen lakhs better then September 1897. The Malwa drug in particular has made a great spurt.

GENERAL NAIRNE'S DEPARTURE.

Sir Charles Nairne left Simla to-day for Bombay under the usual salute The departure was private but there was a large gathering on the ridge to say good-bye and give a parting cheer to one who during his brief period of office made himself universally respected and deservedly popular. The chief looked worn after his long illness, but insisted on getting out of his cacriage to shake hands with the men who have toiled under him during the past season. The party included lady Nairne, Major and Mrs. Mercer and Chiefs of the Staff.

GAZETTE OF INDIA NOTIFICATIONS.

Home Department.—The issue of railway tickets to intended pilgrims to Thulakaveri festival at Mayavaram, Tanjore District, is prohibited as a plague precaution.

The services of Captain Lock, 2nd Bombay Grenadiers are replaced at the disposal of the Military Department from plague duty.

Assistant Surgeon Morrison, Civil Surgeon Buldana is appointed to officiate as Civil Surgeon Amraoti.

Captain Wilkinson, Indian Medical Service is transferred from Bengal to Punjab.

Mr. N. White, Assistant Examiner of Accounts is posted to the P. W. D.

Lieutenant W. F. C. Tayler, 1st Punjab Cavalry, is posted to the Punjab to officiate as Assistant Cantonment Magistrate Rowalpindi.

Lieutenant Colonel Standbridge, R. A, superintendent of the Gun carriage factory at Fatehgarh has been appointed to succeed Colonel Mortimer Inspector General of Ordnance Madras Command, on the latters retirement on the 9th December next.

Foreign Department.—Captain Daly, Deputy Secretary, Foreign Department, is granted three months' leave from November 2, Mr. Bosanquet acting.

Lieutenant S. R. Davidson is to be Assistant Inspecting Officer, Punjab Imperial Service Troops.

Captain Ricketts I. M. reverts to military employ with effect from the date of his relinquishing charge of plague duties in Baluchistan. The service of Mr. R. Donald, on special duty Tochi have been replaced at the disposal of the Punjab Government.

Lieutenant S. D. Patterson is posted Assistant Political Agent Dir and Swat.

Captain Santey, 8th Bombay Infantry, has been detailed for duty with the Reserve Transport, Peshawar District, vice Lieutenant Hall of the same Regiment who reverts to Regimental Duty.

Revenue and Agricultural Department.—Lieutenant Coldstream, R. F., Officiating Deputy Superintendent Survey of India is granted one year's furlough Home.

Veterinary Major Morgan, Superintendent Civil Veterinary Department, Bombay, is granted one years furlough from the 10th instant, Veterinary Lieutenant Farmer from Ajmere officiating.

Captain Burton, 1st Infantry Hyderabad Contingent, has been permitted to return to duty.

Lieutenant-Colonel Adye, 4th Infantry Hyderabad Contingent, and Lieutenant Cumming, 16th Madras Infantry, each have three months extention of leave at home.

Major M. Odwiyer, Indian Medical Service, retires from the 30th proximo.

Military Department.—Major Lucas, Commandant Berar Volunteer Rifles resigns his Commission.

Marine Department.—Chief Engineer F. O. Gadden, receives step departmental promotion from the 19th instant

CROP REPORT.

The official forecast to-day issued shows that the rice crop in Bengal, Madras and Lower Burma promises on the whole to be above, rather than below the average, though it is too early yet to speak definitely about Madras.

IMPOSITION OF PUNITIVE TERMS ON THE GURI KHELS.

The following punitive terms have been imposed on the Guri Khels who were principal Mahsud offenders in the daring raid at Jani Khel on the 3rd ultimo. The payment of the customary blood-money and compensation for men killed and wounded; the restitution of all animals carried off and of any ransom money paid for them, and the value of animals killed or permanently injured, and the payment of a fine of Rs. 800.

CAPITAL PUNISHMENT NOT TO BE HELD.

POONA, Oct. 28.

Sakia bin Yesoo, a Hindu boy, who was charged with the murder of his uncle in a field at Satara, was sentenced to be hanged. The High Court confirmed the conviction, but owing to the boy being so young the capital punishment will not be held.

PLAGUE IN THE POONA DISTRICT.

The plague is very bad at Ramatpur, Koregaum and in their neighbourhood. It still prevails in Satara Cantonment, although Satara City is pronounced free. The Superintendent of Police, Satara, and the Assistant Collector visited Koregaum to supervise the plague operations in the Poona dis rict, yesterday, a d 26 cases and 20 deaths were recorded. In Alandi, the plague is bad, 15 cases and 3 deaths having occurred within two days.

BOMBAY COMMAND ORDERS.

POONA, Oct. 28.

The Lieutenant-General Commanding the Forces is pleased to note the following appointments :—

2nd Bombay Lancers.—Captain Standage, Indian Medical Service, to Medical Charge, vice Captain Jackson, Indian Medical Service, transferred to the Civil Department.

20th Bombay Rifles.—Captain Leumann, M.B., Indian Medical Service, to Medical Charge, vice Captain Barnett, M.B., Indian Medical Service, transferred to the Civil Department.

29th Bombay Infantry.—Captain Gibbs, Indian Medical Service, to Medical Charge vice Captain Leumann, Indian Medical Service, transferred Lieutenant Smith, Indian Medical Service, held officiating Medical Charge of the 29th Bombay Infantry from the 25th November 1897, to the 30th April inclusive.

Royal Army Medical Corps :—Under instructions from the War Office, Major Culling is struck off the strength of the Bombay Command from the 17th September inclusive, from which date he has been transferred to the home establishment.

The undermentioned officer is qualified for promotion to the rank of Lieutenant :—2nd Lieutenant Bott, 20th Hussars.

Indian Medical Service.—The undermentioned officers on arrival from England are posted as follows:—To the Poona District Lieutenants Anthony and Tucker; to the Mhow District, Lieutenants Thompson and Stewart; to the Bombay District, Lieutenants Novis, Watson, Twigg and Orpen.

The undermentioned Officers have been permitted by the Secretary of State for India to return to duty:—Colonel Mousel, M.D., R.A., M.C. Lieutenant Singer, R. E. Lieutenant Beville, Commissary Department, Lieutenant Anderson 3rd Bombay Light Cavalry.

The undermentioned officer is granted leave to proceed out of India on private affairs under the leave rules for Staff Corps Officers, the specified period to count from the date of their being struck off duty :—Major Baillie (2nd in Command, 20th Bombay Infantry), officiating Commandant, 16th Bombay Infantry for one year pension service, the twentieth year having commenced on the 5th November.

The undermentioned Warrant Officer is granted leave to proceed out of India on private affairs, the specified period to count from the date of his being struck off duty :—Sub-Conductor Birks, Ordnance Department, for twelve months.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence :—Unattached List, 2nd Lieutenant Melward, 6 months Medical certificate out of India.

Extensions Royal Artillery.—Lieutenant Craster, No. 2 Mountain Battery, from the 22nd August to the 21st February 1899, private affairs, out of India; this cancels 90 days' privilege leave granted to this officer by the General Officer Commanding Quetta District, Yorkshire Light Infantry.—2nd Lieutenant Butler, from the 5th October, the date of his joining the Regiment from service; private affairs granted by the war office in extention of the leave granted him in Bombay Command order. Captain Payne, Durham Light Infantry, from the 6th November to the 5th December on private affairs granted by the War Office in extension of the leave granted him in Bombay Command Orders. District Staff Major Vidal, Deputy Assistant Adjutant General, two months on Medical certificate granted by the Secretary of State for India. Royal Artillery.—Captain Elkington, Aide-de-Camp to the General Officer, Commanding Mhow District, two months' private affairs granted by the Secretary of State for India.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

ADEN, Oct. 27.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Golconda left here this morning.

SUEZ, Oct. 27.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Graham arrived here from Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo this morning.

COLOMBO, Oct 28.

The P. and O. Company's s. s. Oriental left here for Aden, at dayl ght to-day.

The P. and O. Company's s. s Coromandel left here yesterday evening and is expected to arrive in Bombay at 6 p.m. on Sunday next.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, Oct. 27.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed steadily. Surats dull.

Good Bhownuggur	2 20-32

The Manchester Market has been firm.

2½ per cent. Consols	109 1-8
3 per cent. Rentes	101 3 4
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	111 3-8
3½ per cent. Rupee Paper	61 3 4
Bar Silver	27 15 16

The sum of about £125,000 has been paid into the Bank of England.

The Bank of England Returns for the week ending yesterday show the following results :—Total Bullion, £31,300,000; Increase, £530,000; Public Deposits, £6,700,000; Decrease £900,000; Other Deposits, £33,800,000; Increase, £2,100,000; Other Securities, £29,150,000; Increase, £1,800,000; Notes and Gold £21,200,000; Increase, £730,000. The Bank's Reserve is 49 per cent. of the liabilities.

PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

The P. and O. S. N. Co.'s s. s. Clyde, Captain C. T Denney, will sail to-day for Aden, with the English Mails, and the following passengers :—

FOR LONDON.

Rose, Mr S C
Davies, Mrs
Fry, Capt F W
Lenton, Private
Stewart, Miss A V
Stockwell, Mr H

FOR MARSEILLES.

Barrow Mr and Mrs O T
Cairns, Mr D
Eales, Capt C M
Fanthorpe, Mrs J C and infant
Huet, Mr A H
Hurley, Mr T A
Lamb, Mr
Linton, Mr P F
Macrae, Mr M
Mr Hadabey Pestonjee,
Potter, Mr E E
Watts, Mr R D N

FOR SUEZ.

Crosthwait, R E
Surveyor, Lieut H L

FOR BRINDISI—Syed Ali Iman, Mr

FOR ADEN.

Chanda, Mr D F
Gandevia, Mr D F
Hossain, Mr Golam M M
Rastakia, Mr R J
Tamboli, Mr F R

MILITARY NEWS.

SIR MANSFIELD CLARKE, accompanied by Major Cavaye, Assistant Military Secretary, arrived at Belgaum on Monday morning on the expiration of his privilege leave. His Excellency left for Poona yesterday (Thursday) and embarks for England on Saturday. Major Cavaye accompanies him on duty.

Major Napier, 2nd Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders, is about to retire from the service on pension.

Veterinary-Lieutenant Anthony, A. V. D., comes out to this country next month to complete the unexpired portion of his tour of service.

2nd-Lieutenants Heinemann, Middlesex, and Lovell, Suffolk Regiment, have been appointed to the Army Service Corps.

The services of Captain Blackway, R. E., Executive Engineer, 3rd grade Burma, on his return from furlough, have been replaced at the disposal of the Military Department.

Veterinary—Lieutenant E. E. Martin has been nominated to officiate in the Army Remount Department, in the vacancy which will be caused by Lieutenant Prentice proceeding on 4 months' leave to England from the 1st March, 1899.

Sergeant Moore, Bengal Unattached List, and Privates Mayall and Holt, 4th Hussars, having been bitten by a mad dog, were sent home by the Shannon on the 22nd instant, for treatment at the Pasteur Institute.

MUNICIPAL SERVANTS' GRIEVANCE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—You would lay the employes of our local Municipality under a deep debt of obligation if you kindly accord a corner in your paper to ventilate a grievance. Most of them have had long service and have worked hard and zealously to merit the approbation of their superiors. Having served faithfully and devotedly, they naturally look forward for promotion to the posts of some of them have earned the pleasure of the Head of their Department. They have, therefore, rightful claims to higher appointments in the service to which they belong, and if they do not get the posts, they are entitled to, they feel justly aggrieved. The feeling of dissatisfaction is undoubtedly fatal to the efficiency of any service, and the Municipal service is no exception to the rule. The discontent has arisen by the recent tendency in favour of outsiders, and the sha e of things is greatly aggravated when one of the posts of the officiation be sought to be filled up by begging of Government to lend the services of one of their employes, which reflects credit neither on the Municipal Authorities nor their servants. The Municipal servants can have no reason to complain of injustice if those who are actually in the service, have been tried and found wanting. I trust therefore, that the claims of the Municipal servants will not be overlooked, unless and until a prescribed test proves to demonstrate the necessity of throwing them overboard.—Yours, &c,

AN OBSERVER.

A TEACHER'S NEED OF LEAVE.

(TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Only a few days ago the Joint Schools Committee issued a circular requiring Municipal teachers in need of Casual leave to send their applications for it at least three days before the date from which they may wish to commence it. Thus any Municipal Teacher who may in future be in want of casual leave shall be obliged to know at least four days before hand that he shall have to take casual leave beginning from a certain date. If he is to fall sick on the 25 of any month he must know this at least four days before the above date that is on the 21st. That he is to receive a telegram from his relatives during Bombay and requiring his presence as early as possible he must know at least four days beforehand otherwise how can he send his application for casual leave three days before the date from which he wishes to commence it? Wonder it is that such a thing has come out of the heads of the members of the Joint Schools Committee. I hope the Committee will kindly consider the difficulties arising from the said circular and will try to be less severe in making new rules and regulations.—Yours, &c.,

KONDO BHIGAJI VAKADE.

TABLE TALK.

[BY WALTER BESANT.]

LONDON, Oct. 8.

One must not speak of a case while it is pending, therefore let us refrain from any comment on the genealogist now in trouble. We may, however, sympathise with the gentleman who set that ingenious and learned genealogist to work. Not so very long ago it was considered snobbish to claim or to pretend connection with a good family. The pretence is certainly snobbish; the claim may not be. Thackeray makes George Osborne, son of a City merchant, call himself "of the Cadet Branch," and one feels that the man is a snob, not because he claims connection with the Cadet Branch, but because he asserted a fact of which he had no proof. But suppose he had taken the trouble to trace his pedigree; he would then in all probability have found that he was of a Cadet Branch. How else did he get the name? Now, whether it is snobbish or not, people are perpetually trying to find what heralds call an "attachment," that is, descent from families noble or gentle. They do it everyhere; they do it in a Republic or in a Monarchy; they do it where there is rank and where there is no rank. Because, you see, it is understood and accepted, without words, that the true rank is descent. Most people are content to believe themselves, vaguely, connected somehow with others of higher social standing; in different circles there are different views of greatness. I heard a lady in a tram car say to another lady speaking as they always do, of a third lady, "She's of a good family, Ma'am. Her grandfather kept a cigar divan." Other people, like George Osborne, state impudently that they are of the Cadet Branch. Very few, indeed, are contented with the plain fact that they have lifted their branch of the family out of the gutter. Some, however, go so far as to say that they have begun the family. But it is rank absurdity to talk about beginning a family. "My family," said Dumas, "begins where your's ends"—which was not complimentary to his own father. A family cannot be begun. The beginnings of every family are prehistoric. You may claim that your noble race began with the Norman conquest. Pray, whose son was your ancestor, the soldier of the Conqueror? One cannot, I say, begin a family. One can, however, illustrate and adorn a family, which is a most excellent service to render your descendants. Alas! so careless are English people of their families that of our greatest men there are no descendants, not even nephews and cousins. Chaucer, Shakespare, Ben Johnson, Massinger, Ford, Bacon Beaumont, Fletcher, Milton, Pope. Of all this long list is there one with whom cousinship may be claimed at the present day? But they all had brothers, sisters, or cousins. Where are the descendants of these cousins? They have disappeared. They actually forgot to be proud of their great man. In their ignorance or their obscurity they forgot, or never knew, his greatness; they ploughed their fields and reaped their harvest, and toey forgot to tell their children of the illumination of the House.

I knew a man once who made an ancestral glory for himself in the simplest way possible, and yet a most effective way, most natural, and the least open to suspicion. He had in a locked bookcase, with glass doors, two or three shelves half filled, not quite filled which was part of his artfulness, with books printed in the sixteenth century, broken backed, bound in "sheep;" rusty and battered. One or two, however, stood erect and sturdy, having defied the ravages of time. They were all black letter books. There they were, and if you were allowed to open them, which was a great favour, you saw that on the title page of each was inscribed a name with the Elizabethan flourish, quite like the well-known signature of Gloriana herself, hard to read until you learned the letters. My friend pointed out the inscription, and read the name with a sign. "My ancestor," he said simply, "Good Sir Simon!" That was all. "Good Sir Simon!" One needed no more. The family tree was constructed; the family pride was recognised and allowed. "Good Sir Simon!" And this was all that was left of his library. Who could resist proof so tangible, so visible, so convincing? I have never known anyone dare to inquire further. None of his friends have ever learned who Good Sir Simon was.

Mr. G. F. Watts is always doing, or devising things graceful, things beautiful, and things admirable. He illustrates, in things practical, the beauty of his art, and his things practical, are all things that ought to have been thought of long ago. His last idea is that of a poet and an artists, as well as a patriot. Everybody has read about it in the papers. He is going to erect in the "Postman's Park," the churchyard-garden of St. Botolph's, Aldersgate, an open gallery which shall contain memorials of the humbler heroes and heroines of the present and the past. I do not know what form the memorials will take. I hope a representation in high relief and in terra cotta. Nor do I know whether he purposes to have the work done by subscription, in which case the money will flow in as fast as he wants it. He will begin with a memorial to the brave girl, Alice Ayres, who died to save the children in the Gravel-lane fire. Who will come next! Alas, we know not. It will be difficult to rescue from oblivion these humble heroes. They lack the sacred bard—their deeds, if they get into to-day's paper, are forgotton in to-morrow's. Who shall come next? Grace Darling! The soldiers of the Birkenhead! A fireman! An engine driver! A soldier! A boy! Will any one suggest a humble hero or a humble heroine?

Concerning lotteries. In the month of June last I made a few remarks about the Hanburg lottery. They were not complimentry. I have now received a letter in which the writter forwards the reply of an agent for the Hamburg lottery, and his endeavour to pull my conclusions to pieces. He says that the prizes amount to £588,226. I made the amount £588,000 odd, So far we agree. He says that the tickets realise, not £118,000, as I made it, taking one "class" only and estimating the cost at an average of 20s., but £588,226. Very good. That means of course, if the tickets are all sold. We have, therefore, this remarkable result. The whole of the tickets issued are sold at their nominal price; the whole of the money thus realised is expended in prizes, nothing at all is kept for the office expenses," the pay of agents, rent, clerks, postage, printing, &c. In other words, the lottery is run for nothing by a great many benevolent persons of all classes. There is another possibility. That the city of Hamburg itself pays for the lottery. But why? What good can it do to the city? The balance sheet most certainly says that all the receipts are expended in prizes. For the rest my correspondent tells me that he has himself gained several small prizes in this lottery that he knows of a gentleman who once won a prize of £10,000, and that he has heard of a working man who years ago won a prize of £15,000. Even with such startling results as one big prize for certain and one rumoured, I would most strenuously advise people to work and save if they can, which they will find far more healthy to the general system than to throw away their money into a foreign lottery over which they have no control, and to dream of becoming suddenly rich.

A relic of the Royal George was sold the other day at Islington. It is described as a small cabinet made from a plank of the deck of the Royal George. I wonder how it was proved, first, to be a relic of that ship; and, secondly, to be made out of a plank from the deck. To the best of my belief, though divers went down from time to time to recover guns and treasure, no attempt to blow up the ship was made from the year 1782, when she went down, to 1838 or thereabouts, when she was blown up by the late Sir Charles Pasley. I have often heard from those present on that occasion what happened. A great many boats went out to Spithead to see the explosion; there was a splendid upheaval of water; great concentric wave circles rolled out; when the sea became calm again bits of wood were floating in all directions, and the surface was covered with dead fish. The cabinet may have been made out of one of these pieces of wood, but who can say what part of the ship it came from? There used to be a little shop in the High-street, Portsmouth, which sold nothing except relics of the Royal George. There were all kinds of things; tallow candles hardened and worn by the action of the salt water, rusted knives, chips of wood, snuff-boxes and jewel boxes made out of the wood. I suppose the supply would never have ceased had the demand continued, but I do not know when that shop was finally closed. If any of my readers possesses a relic of the Royal George, and would part with it, let him treat with me.

I possess an authentic piece of the wood of the old Victory, which I treasure. It is in the form of a picture frame, and I have placed a photograph of the Victory within it. The frame was made and very kindly presented to me by one of the foremen of works when the Victory was last overhauled and repaired. It is made out of a piece of the original timber sawn off for some reason during the repairs. Trifles such as these are of no importance at all, yet one likes to have them. I have got a whole collection of such odds and ends—we call it the Domestic Museum—not the British Museum. My collection is for the most part worth little or nothing; yet I cherish the things because they belong to the bygone times. Who does not realise the French Revolution when he possess a revolutionary assignat? Who does not recall the Civil War of America when he takes up a Confederate bank note? Here, too, you will find and eighteenth century constable's staff and crown; a girl's sampler of the year 1717, an assortment of lottery tickets, a horn book, very precious and pleasing to handle; a tinder box, and matches, a black jack, a ten-minute candle-stick a constable's rattle. I keep these things in a drawer and turn them over and over with an absurd delight; things are above rubies which would not fetch shillings. I am like the man who spent a long and laborious life in collecting all the valuable articles that are offered in the streets for a penny. He died at length, well satisfied with a life us fully and even beneficently spent, Alas! his collection was sold for a pound or two. What became of it I know not. Very like some coldly practical person shot it all into the dust bin. However can anyone put me on the track of an old horn lanthorn!

Do you like reading about authors and poets? If so, I would recommend you to take up a book now too much neglected, called Menagiana, the sayings of Menage, a great scholar of the seventeenth century, and a voluminous writer of works now fotgotten; but the sayings survive probably because they are filed with the wit that bites. Many of them are applications of Latin verses. May I extract a few of his notes on poets? Thus, there was the poet who set down on his tablets, Mem.—On passing through Lyons to get married there. Why are the Muses unmarried? Because they have no money. On a group in marble, representing Justice and Peace kissing each other, Voyez vous, elles embrassent; elles sebaisent; elles se disent adieu, pour ne se revoir jamais. On borrowed books. It is easier to keep borrowed books than what you read in them; You cannot insult an author more than by saying that he made his publisher bankrupt. He suggests that in inviting authors to dinner they should be placed according to the size of their books. "The folios first and the doudecimos last." On bad books, "One should buy them all because they will not be reprinted, and therefore will become scarce." When a man has acquired a certain reputation for knowing a language, let him take care not to imperial it by speaking in that language," "Some people ought to go on living in order that they may be written against; when they are dead it is not worth the trouble." "One cannot quote the happy application of Latin verses to men and things of the day. To find one made a scholar happy for a month. One I must fain relate. A certain scholar, attending the service called 'Tenebræ' on Good Friday, fell fast asleep, and on waking quoted a line of Martial:

Somnus qui facit breves tenebras.

Nor can one quote the very irreverent stories of ecclesiastics and the church. Menage and his friends were quite as irreverent as Voltaire. There is one little story however, of a dying usurer. The priest held the crucifix before his eyes. "I cannot lend much upon this," he said, and expired.

ARRIVAL OF THE TRANSPORT DUNERA.

The Indian Troop Service Transport Dunera, Captain J. Smith, arrived in harbour yesterday morning, from Southampton, which port she left on the 6th October, and called at Malta on the 14th, Port Said on the 17th, Suez on the 18th, and Aden on the 23rd instant. She has brought from Southampton drafts consisting of 25 officers, 3 ladies, 2 children, 8 warrant officers, 7 women, 11 children, 12 men rank and file, 5 women and 3 children, of various corps. From Suez she has brought 1st Royal Warwick-shire Regiment, consisting of 17 officers, 585 non-commissioned officers and men, 18 women, 39 children. She has also brought the Left Wing Lincolnshire Regiment consisting of 10 officers, 533 non-commissioned officers and men, 14 women, and 22 children. In all he has brought 54 officers, 3 ladies 2 children, 1,175 men, 47 women, and 7 children. During the voyage she experienced fine weather. The following are the names of the officers :—

FROM SOUTHAMPTON TO BOMBAY.

Capt G P Campbell R E
Lt F R S Gervers R E
Major Mrs J Osborne and child R A M C
Major J R Yourdie R A M C
Lt A W S Howell R A M C
Capt and Qr-Mr R J Baddy 1st R Scots Fusiliers
Lieut C H Hall Royal Navy
Lt E O Black Hawkins 4th Hussars
Vety Lt W S Anthony A V D
2nd Lt J G Caddell Unattached List
2nd Lt R L Birdwood Unattached List
2nd Lt J A C Hennessey Unattached List
2nd Lt H Hogg R A
2nd Lt R A Yule 1st E Surrey
2nd Lt C Shawe 3rd Rifle Brig
2nd Lt J P L Mostyn 1st Norfolk Regt
2nd Lt G W Barton 1st Norfolk Regt
2nd Lt R M Clifford 1st Norfolk Regt
2nd Lt G S Torkington 2nd Norfolk Regt
2nd Lt J L Melville 5th D Guards
2nd Lt A G C Hutchinson 2nd R T Fusiliers
2nd Lt H D Broughton 1st Cheshire Regt
2nd Lt G B Lamont 4th D Gards
2nd Lt A G Ravenhill 1st Hants Regt
2nd Lt A S Noake 1st Hants Regt
Rev G A Ford Ind Chaplain Department
Rev T. Nolan Acting R C Chaplain
Wife of Major H Trivin and child 1st R Warwick Regt
Wife of Captain A Hubbard 1st Lincolnshire Regt.

FROM SUEZ TO BOMBAY.

Lt Col W E G Forbes 1st R W Regt
Major H E Irwin 1st R W Regt
Major H J S Landon 1st R W Regt
Capt J R Dyas 1st R W Regt
Capt E H L K Brinkley 1st R W Regt
Lt F G Skipwith 1st R W Regt
Lt G N B Forster 1st R W Regt
Lt J B R Bacchus 1st R W Regt
Lt R H W Brewis 1st R W Regt
Lt H P Creaghsborne 1st R W Regt
Lt D A Day 1st R W Regt
Lt R F Meiklejohn 1st R W Regt
Lt F A Jackson 1st R W Regt
2nd Lt R H Smythe 1st R W Regt
2nd Lt C G A Powlett 1st R W Regt
Captain and Adjt F A Earle 1st R W Regt
Lt and Qr Mr C J Dixon 1st R W Regt
Major H B Mainwaring 1st Lincolnshire Regt
Capt A E Hubbard 1st Lincolnshire Regt
Lt P M Owen 1st Lincolnshire Regt
Lt E A Plunkett 1st Lincolnshire Regt
Lt C J Rennie 1st Lincolnshire R gt
Lt W Greatwood 1st Lincolnshire Regt
Lt L A Burrows 1st Lincolnshire Regt
2nd Lt E Woolcock 1st Lincolnshire Regt
2nd Lt C E H Ilms 1st Lincolnshire Regt
2nd Lt D M Dyke 1st Lincolnshire Regt

WHY REGIMENTS FAIL.

It was a saying of Napoleon's that "there are no bad regiments, but only bad Colonels," which was his way of putting it, that the efficiency of a regiment depends on its officers. To no Army in the world does this apply more than to the British Army in India, and during the recent campaigns we have had proof that the same applies equally to British regiments in these days of short service. We have seen the major portion of our British line regiments during last year acquit themselves well, we have no hesitation in saying, every whit as well as did their long service forbears, in any period of our history; on the other hand we have undoubted instances where Battalions have not altogether been everything that could be wished. That there is any difference in the hearts of the rank and file, or of their officers generally, no one can believe. It is to a faulty regimental system, which is only another aspect of Napoleon's *dictum*, "bad officers," that the failures, or perhaps falling off would more suitably express it, of some Corps in recent years, must be attributed. The officers of the Army as a mass, aided and abetted by their leaders, who should have known better, have for the last generation struggled against the scheme that has condemned them to be professional soldiers', viz.,

THE SHORT SERVICE SYSTEM.

In former days men and Non-Commissioned Officers knew their work and how to look after themselves both in peace and war; the Officers, barring the Adjutant, had little to do but lead them in war, and do an hour's parade a day in peace time. The introduction of a short service system changed all this, and it became necessary for our Company Officers, to be constantly associating with and training their men. In regiments where this has been thoroughly accepted, and Officers know and sympathise with their men and a decentralised system exists, our short service Battalions in India are unrivalled as fighting machines. On the other hand, where the Adjutant and the Sergeant-Major in the old sweet way "run" the Corps, the departure for the field is the signal for chaos to commence. Brave Thomas of to-day, boardschool bred, radical or socialist, with some idea of his own importance, is not the man, sturdy John Bull though he be, to follow to the death in times of trial and privation Officers whom he hardly knows, and whose doings with him in barracks consist of little beyond awarding punishment. "An Army," and likewise Thomas Atkins, "moves on its stomach," Thomas, before he can fight must be fed and clothed. Tim Flanagan, of fifteen years, service, with Sergeant O'Gorman of twenty-five to look after him, knew "jolly well" how to take care of himself on service.

A NEW WHAT HE WANTED AND SAW THAT HE GOT IT.

Thomas Atkins of three years service, and Sergeant Smith of five, are in a different street, and their Officers must think for them, and arrange when and with what to fill the haversack, and when and where the carrying of greatcoats are worth the trouble entailed. Half of the whispered breakdowns, the half disasters, the weary convoys of British sick, that have been concomitants of recent campaigns, are due to the fact that Officers and men knew not what to do to secure their men food during a trying day or to ensure a fairly comfortable night on some cold hill top after a day in a tropical sun. Even if the Officers individually know what to do, unless they are accustomed to hink for their own men themselves, and to make heir Non-Commissioned Officers think too

THINGS BREAK DOWN AND GO WRONG.

The Commissariat provide food, but they can't put it into the men's mouths or even into their haversacks. There is little room to doubt that Thomas of to-day is, if properly handled, every bit as good a soldier as there has ever been in our Army: nay more the level mass of men in the prime of their youth is superior to the old Bull Calicoes with their proportion of time-worn veterans, but the regimental system must be of the best, and every Company Commander must know, command, and train his men in person. We feel confident that we have never had finer units that the Gordons, the K. O. S. B., the P. W. O. Yorkshire Regiment, the Queen's, the Buffs and many another that has been to the wars in the past year. Again, it is equally certain that the same level is no reached by all On the other hand, there is no reason why one should not be as good as another; the kilt and the trews are not necessary for the existence of a good regiment. We have said that the Native Army depends on its Officers,

A VERY PATENT TRUISM,

but we rather meant to emphasise the fact that admittedly inferior material can be brought to great efficiency. Notable examples of this are the Fellaheen troops of the Nile, who have thus been fiercely tried and have come out of the fiery ordeal so splendidly. In the Tirah Expedition we have seen a Madras regiment, the 21st Pioneers, not only taking its share of fighting most steadily, but in a climate varying from that of Quetta to mid winter within four hours, preserving for months a wonderful state of good health, for more so than many a more season'd corps. Thus does good leading and *bandobust* triumph. The Madras Sappers, owing to this magic gift of *bandobust*, have even glorious record. The regiments of the Punjab Army are divided into groups of pretty similar caste constitution, and though all have served with credit, some, under equal opportunities, have done far better than others, and from what cause save the superiority, and greatness of their officers individually but of their general arrangements and spirit of organisation and leading. If a regiment does badly, save perhaps when sadly mishandled by General or Staff,

"HUNT THE OFFICER,"

or perhaps "hunt the senior officer" is as good a motto as "cherchez la femme." The key of military efficiency is decentralisation, which devolves responsibility on and hence develops capacity in the junior ranks. This the Artillery has learnt many a year ago, and elsewhere in the service, where decentralisation obtains, efficiency of no mean order exists. There are some who hold that good officering will make a Corps, of almost any material into a fighting machine, and certainly this holds for some of the so-called deteriorated material as down-country Corps have proved. But from discipline, combined with judicious intercourse with the rank and file, has given many an Officer an unflinching wedge of men behind him and it is not altogether necessary to be born a leader of men—he can also be made. But this is may, however, be prepared to contradict the saying of that leader who, either by inspiration or a wonderful power of imposing on others, could send tens of thousands to death at his mere command. "There are no bad regiments, there are only bad Colonels."—*Civil and Military Gazette.*

BELGAUM NOTES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

Belgaum, Oct. 27.

The afternoon storms have begun again, although unattended by the terrific class of thunder which we had a short time ago. The mornings are clear, and with strong east wind; but after midday the rain comes pouring down and we have regular monsoon evenings again. The plague in Belgaum City is still raging. The authorities have been considering the advisability of adopting certain drastic measures; but are deterred by the rain and the strong opposition on the part of the inhabitants. The people in some 20 streets were to have been compelled to vacate their houses in order that the authorities might carry out thorough disinfection. But large bodies of them have appeared before the Collector, Mr. Carmichael, and represented that they would prefer to take the chance of life in their infected houses, to courting certain death by going into camps in this weather. Mr. Carmicheal, who has already earned for himself the reputation of being a very considerate officer, is thus placed on the horns of a dilemma. The people of Shapur, a town in our immediate neighbourhood belonging to the Sangli State, following the example of their brethren of Belgaum City, have approached the Political officer, Major Davies, with like representations. On Sunday last the Rev. Mr. Leweard of the S. P. G. at Hubli preached two very touching charity sermons at St. Mary's Church here, and the congregation were so moved by the painful details of the sufferings of the poor at Hubli, that an unusually large collection was made for their benefit.

To pass on to a more pleasant subject—the new Club Building here is fast approaching completion, and all connected with it are naturally looking forward to a house-warming. But the absence of the District officers, who will soon be on tour, will detract somewhat from the eclat of the occasion. There is also a rumour afloat of the approaching departure from Belgaum, on retirement from the service, of Mr. Winchester our Commissioner. He has endeared himself to the people by a sincere wish to do good. His measures, although at but efficave, have been much appreciated here as well as elsewhere and Mrs. Winchester's charity to the poor will be long remembered.

General Hart, who after distinguished services on the frontier, was granted four months' furlough for well-earned holiday, has just returned to Belgaum. Since his arrival the troops have been kept fully occupied. Sham fights, night-attacks, and inspections are the order of the day.

We lately gave us a cutting from a Madras paper describing the manner in which a chaplain at Singapore had been made the dupe of a loafer who pretended to have a child to bury. Strange to say, a very similar circumstance occurred here recently. A poor European appeared before the Rev. Mr. Bowen, the chaplain, and excited his compassion by a pitiful tale of the sufferings and death of his child. After begging of him a few rupees for the necessary expenses for the funeral, he settled with him as to the time of interment. Mr Bowen was at the graveyard at the appointed hour, and waited patiently; but, none there to add, the funeral did not come off. Our worthy chaplain extends his goodness sometimes even to the matter of joining young people in their sports. A short time ago, he was initiating a young lady in the mysteries of golf. The young lady, in lifting her golf stick for a vigourous blow, planted a large blue mark on the face of the person, who unfortunately stood too close. It gave a sinister look to his good natured face for many days after.

Mr. Swetenham has happily quite recovered from the mauling he got from the panther.

NAGPUR NOTES.

Our correspondent writes:—The tax collector Fransavan in connection with embezzlement of certain sums of money from Municipal rates has been sentenced to imprisonment for a term of 18 months and a fine of Rs. 40, in default of sums to a further six months or in all two years. A rather heavy punishment considering it was his first offence.

It is to be hoped that this will deter others from appropriating Municipal funds, and that those in charge of the money of the rate-payers will also take a lesson and be more careful in the future. Until the present system of check by insufficient and inefficient auditing is changed, and more searching ones be adopted to prevent a recurrence. It would appear from what transpired that these defalcations began some months ago. Now that the matter is in Court, the point of defence decided there can be no doubt about having a paid officer and a European by preference.

The meeting presided over by Mr. Frank Anderson, Secretary to the Young Men's Christian Association, came to a close last Sunday evening. The whole series of lectures has been most instructive and some stirring and many have been brought to understand truths that before they were quite strangers to. It is to be hoped that Mr. Anderson will be able to find time to pay us another visit before long. I am sure he will be very welcome. I believe the visit of M

the two theories they were to believe; whether they were to believe the story of the prosecution was correct, and the accused were the conspirators; or whether the theory for the defence was correct, and he accused were dupes.

Mr. Macpherson continuing said that with regard to the statement made by the accused that he was sent for by Sir Dinshaw Petit, the learned counsel said that the onus of proving that he was sent for by Sir Dinshaw lay on the accused and not on the prosecution. If the prosecution wanted at all to prove that Sir Dinshaw never sent for the accused, they would have had to call every servant in the employ of Sir Dinshaw, which would have still further lengthened the trial. The mere fact of the accused stating that he was sent for did not render it necessary for the prosecution to contradict him. The jury in the absence of any proof that Durant was sent for by Sir Dinshaw, ought not to presume that he was sent for. He (the learned counsel) did not appear for Mr. Jeejeebhoy in any sense, but he was only counsel for the prosecution. Was there any reason disclosed why the jury should disbelieve Mr. Jeejeebhoy? That case had been necessarily much discussed, the accused in one time stating that there was considerable public sympathy with him, and at another movement stating that there was considerable prejudice against him. The jury might have heard outside that Sir Jeejeebhoy had spoken a false hood but the learned counsel asked if the jury knew of their own knowledge that he had spoken a falsehood. He did not hesitate to say that the jury, on the contrary, would be grossly untrue to their oath, if they paid the best attention to any such vague rumours of the kind. The learned counsel asked if there was anything brought against the prosecutor? It was, however, different from the accused his incidents being a sealed book in which they could not possibly go into. The accused had available to him a private army of detectives about which they had heard so much, and if there was anything against Mr. Jeejeebhoy, he would have certainly brought forward to shake his credit. It was quite competent for the jury to convict Durant of the minor charge if they thought that the major charge could not be brought home to him. As against the diffuse and straggling account cropping up like mushrooms, on the part of the accused, they had a consistent and reliable narrative of the prosecutor, who had been in many important instances corroborated by his own lawyers. Durant knew very well that the Advocate General had advised that there was not even any civil liability in respect of the 11 lakhs unless a majority of the shareholders sanctioned proceedings, and knowing as he did that the accounts had been submitted to the shareholders, who, so to speak had whitewashed there accounts, was it conceivable that Durant could have made the statement as he said he did. His object, at all events, was to get what might be called a stock exchange or a share-market tip. Durant had, according to his own statement, swept off Governors and members of Council and other dignitaries, and was known to have so much worried and wearied a prosecutor as Hyderabad, that he failed to put in his appearance and washed his hands clean of the prosecution. (Laughter.) It was no wonder that the prosecutor disappeared, and from what they had seen of him no prosecutor could stand against Durant, whose object in the present case was to obtain a substantial sum from Mr. Jeejeebhoy by stifling the prosecution, which he intended to bring against him. Durant always seemed to be animated by a general disbelief in his fellow creatures founded on the consciousness of his own desertes in that respect. The learned counsel was entitled to take it as part of admitted facts that Durant did not consider it expedient to report his visits to Sir Dinshaw and Mr. Jeejeebhoy either to Daly or to Mehta. If (Mr. Macpherson) did not wish to go into Durant's biography, he had confined the case with great regard for the feelings of the accused. He was however, absolutately justified in drawing Durant's portrait as he had painted it himself in connection with the case. It was for the jury to determine whether the gentleman, whose portrait was of that character, was or was not a likely man as would do the act which the prosecuted imputed to him. If Durant had been a Bishop as his acquaintance with the Scripture might qualify him to be, it would have been a different matter. But what did he do? Durant was, on his own admission, a very needy man for perhaps his own fault. His ability was great and as an educated man it was inconceivable that he should do gross injustice to himself. The accused spoke French quite well and has quite a knowledge apparently with his classics and was really a Past Master in the English language. He was never in want of words and expressions, and goodness knew his vocabulary was large enough and extensive. How was it that he had come to his present position? He was a man in a position below his education. It appeared on his own saying that he was an educated man in needy circumstances without anything really to account for, his being so. The learned counsel was constrained to add that Durant stood out in the boldest and highest relief as a very unscrupulous person. Durant's statement that he was taken to a forger by Nanabhoy and his story of Duratjee producing a forged document were pure inventions. Another matter which showed the unscrupulousness of Durant was that he had withheld from his report that little incident about Rs 75,000 out of which he was to put Rs 74,000 in his own pocket—an act for which he used the audacious expression of "poetic justice." Lastly they had a circumstance, which, he thought, was one of the most eloquent circumstances in the case as regarded the unscrupulous character of the accused, namely the extraordinary and reckless charge of forgery in respect of the Ex. M in the case. Anything more flagrantly reckless he could not conceive. It was made quite clear by the evidence of Mr Owen that the document was the one which he had originally received from Nanabhoy. In spite of this statement, and although convinced that it was a baseless fabric of a dream, Durant adhered to his misrepresentation. Another matter to which he wanted to draw attention of the jury was his action in calling the two witnesses Colville and Hodges, who were, counsel submitted, transparently false witnesses that ever gave evidence in a court of justice. He referred to this in order again to show how unscrupulous Durant was. If the Jury come to the conclusion that he was an unscrupulous person, it was important to bear that in mind in connection with the question whether they should believe Mr. Jijibhoy or not. In regard to the information filed by the accused against Mr. Jijibhoy and other directors of the Oriental Mills, counsel contended that the magistrate had rejected it as not disclosing any offence, and he was sure his lordship would also tell them so. He begged them to remember, and it was extremely important to remember, that this part of the case was distinct from that relating to the conspiracy. He simply put the case as it appeared to him, and it was for the jury to deal with it, subject to his lordships directions, as their oaths and conciences permitted them to do. Coming to the second part of the case, counsel remarked, he had to sound a different note. He at once told them that their path in regard to the second charge, was, indeed, anything clear and unobstructed, marked by difficulties. In connection with this charge they had to consider the evidence of two accomplices—Nanabhoy and Williams—and although it was necessary for the jury to be very careful in giving weight to the evidence, it was but right and proper that they should bear in mind the circumstances to which they should have attention to some extent as a possible guide whether they should believe these witnesses or not. He did not want to press the second charge unduly against the accused, but still, he thought, it was proper to lay before them the pros and cons of the case. It was perfectly clear that shoals of mud were heaped on Nanabhoy, but the fact remained that the mud that had been thrown was thrown because the mud was in the possession of Durant, who was Nanabhoy's as well as William's most intimate friend. Other witnesses were similarly attacked. For instance, most unfounded and reckless insinuations, from which any respectable practitioner would have shrunk, were made against a respectable gentleman like Mr. Davar. Counsel then took up the different points bearing on the charge of conspiracy and commented at great length upon the evidence relating there to. Coming to the evidence of the native jailor, counsel drew attention to certain contradiction statements, and referred to the indulgence given to Durant while he was in jail, and the fear in which the officials of the jail held him. Durant was a bit popular there. He was sometimes a surly dog and sometimes a veritable lion, according to the mood in which he found himself, and it was quite possible that the officials might have allowed him latitude for the peace of other inmates. As regarded the accused's allegations about the prosecution bribing witnesses, counsel remarked that there was not a single scrap of evidence to support them. Commenting on the evidence of Bostelboi, counsel said his demeanour in the witness box was that of a trembling scoundrel, and his evidence ought to be eliminated as absolutely false. In conclusion, during his remarks counsel said that he would only repeat that the prosecution in this case, as in every other case where prosecution was properly conducted, had not the slightest desire to win a verdict against the accused. If they thought that the accused was not guilty they ought to bring a verdict to that effect. On the other hand if their conscience and their oaths prompted them to convict him on one or either of the charges, they should not feel any compunction in returning a verdict accordingly. The accused was one of the most pestilent members of society that could possibly exist. There was no more mischievous member of society than an extorter, and there was no more ready field or open field for his purposes than India: the natives of this country especially were extremely liable to the pressure of this kind. They shrank from troubles and inconveniences that arose out of proceedings in a Court. It was an offence which was more often committed than detected.

Further inquiry was then adjourned till to-day at 10-30 a. m. when the judge will sum up the case.

PARSEE LOYALTY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—It is quite natural that Natives of this country of the Parsis who consider themselves "aliens" in this land should seize or make every opportunity to proclaim their lively sense of gratitude for past favours and favours to come by parading their special degree of loyalty to the Government on whom their prospects in life depend. I am not therefore surprised at the special manner in which Mr. Rustom Pestonji Jehangir, Assistant Collector H.M. Customs Bombay, has felt himself called upon to take Parsi loyalty under his vigilant protection in his letter to the "Times" which you have reproduced in your columns. Mr. R. P. Jehangir asseverates, with all the earnestness of an injured and indignant self-constituted guardian that "with the exception of a half a dozen men, the Parsis as a community have taken no share with the Indians in their political agitation." I do not venture to contest the absolute accurracy of this statement, which has recently been indulged in by certain Parsi foreigners, whom their community understands better than they imagine. I only wish to bring out the little fact that so recently as 10th October 1897 Mr. Rustom Pestonji Jehangir, Assistant Collector H. M. Customs Bombay "was extremely anxious to be enrolled amongst the half a dozen Parsis," whom he now tries to curse. Perhaps he has not forgotten that he penned the following letter:—

On special duty
Sone House
Bombay, 7-10-97.

My dear Mr.—I trust you have not forgotten my request to put me down as a member of your B. P. Association. I hope you and yours are in the enjoyment of excellent health with kindest regards.—I remain, etc.,

RUSTOM P. JEHANGIR.

I will only add that the "Rustom P. Jehangir" of the above letter is the very gentleman who signs "Rustom Pestonji Jehangir" in the letter to the *Times*. It is only a mild case figuratively of Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Ayde.—Yours, etc.,

CHIMANLAL H. SETALVAD.

THE PROPHET OF ZIONISM.

POLITICS NOT PHILANTHROPY.

LONDON has just had a very interesting visitor Dr. Herzl, the Zionist prophet of Vienna, has paid her a flying visit. He came partly for conference with the leaders of the Zionist movement in England but chiefly, perhaps, for the sake of that magnificent meeting of the Jews of East London which took place last Monday in the Assembly Hall in Mile End road. Seven thousand Jews were present in the hall, and 2,000 were turned away. And for an hour this vast gathering listened in silence as Dr. Herzl spoke to them of that restoration of the Kingdom of Israel which has been the unrealised dream of the Jews for 1,800 years.

Dr. Herzl is built like a prophet. He stands six feet high. His features are regular and powerful, and in his brown eyes is the fire of enthusiasm. "I am not a professional politician," Dr. Herzl somewhat anxiously remarked in a conversation with an interviewer (writes a Westminster representative). "I do not earn my living by patriotism. I am like, yourself," he explained, with a smile. "I am in the journalistic line. I contribute to the literary columns of the New Freie Press," he went on, "and I am also very fond of writing plays. One of my plays is to be produced very soon in the Bourg Theatre at Vienna."

Soon Dr. Herzl became absorbed in the subject of Zionism. He could quite speak nearly as quickly in English as he wanted to. "Are you sure you wouldn't understand me if I spoke in German?" he said. I told him I was afraid I would'nt, and so he reconciled himself to the inevitable, and continued in his own peculiar English. "For twenty years," he said, "Jewish colonisation in Palestine has been attempted But these attempts have been merely philanthropic on the part of such men as Baron Hirsch and Lord Rothschild. But the present Zionistic movement is political. We do not intend, in fact we discourage, any further settlement of Jews in Palestine until a legal status has been granted by the Sultan. Until that time colonisation is futile. But let us have land in security," and here Dr. Herzl warmed to his subject," and we are bound to prosper. I am not blind to the faults of my people, but I believe them to be intelligent and energetic. In all parts of the world, wherever you find Jews at all, and in spite of the miserable poverty which they have usually to live in, you will find them sober and industrious. And as for the less admirable sides of their character, many of these are the creation of persecution, Nor must you think," Dr. Herzl went on, "that the anti-Semitic feeling which is unhappily strong in perhaps every European country, except England and Hungary, is the chief reason of the Zionist movement. In my belief it is certainly true that the present condition of anti-Semitic feeling does not promise such movement as the one we have organised a political necessity. It is perhaps difficult for you in England to realise it, but to Continental Governments the Jewish question is a source of great anxeity. And I may tell you that more than one statesman has expressed his fullest sympathy with our action, welcoming it as containing the promise of a real solusion of the Jewish question But not to their disabilities and persecutions must be attributed the Zionism of the Jews. Zionism is but a new phrase for an old and most sacred sentiments of the Hebrew race. The restoration of the Kingdom of Israel has been always the dream of my people." And as Dr. Herzl proceeded to show me how this national dream seemed not far from realisation, in the enthusiasm of his voice and gesture he appeared truly as a prophet of Israel. "We are one people now," he declared; "we are organised. Governments must see us, not as unorganised individuals, but as a nation—a nation one in its desire for political reunion. And as it is alone in such a reunion that a solution of the Jewish problem can be found, I firmly believe that our object will soon be attained."

THE ENGLISH CRICKETERS IN AMERICA.

THE first of the two matches between the Gentlemen of Philadelphia and the English team now touring the States, and captained by the Tyasney of F. S. Warner was played at Wissahickon Heights, the ground of the Philadelphia C.C., on Friday and Saturday, Sept. 16 and 17, the game ending in a victory for the Englishmen by eight wickets. The match was played on a slow and treacherous wicket, a great deal of rain having fallen on the previous day. The Philadelphians had the best eleven they could command at the time. G. S. Patterson and F. H. Bohlen have given up the game, while J. Lester is in San Francisco, and has played no cricket this year. The English team, on the other hand, were rather handicapped, Penn and Lee being both unable to play, while Burnup had caught a bad chill and took no part in the first day's cricket. The two former had unfortunately caught scarlet fever at Toronto, and are in the Isolation Hospital, where they will remain for the next five weeks. Everyone will sympathise with them in their bad luck. The result of the match was therefore all the more creditable to the Englishmen, and for this Ames, who made a splendid batting, was in great measure responsible. All through the game he kept a beautiful length, and at the same time got a good deal of work on the ball, while again and again he deceived the batsmen in the flight of his deliveries. Bosanquet, too, did well, and on the play's not being keen was quite a feature of the match. In the two innings he caught six men and stumped two. Ainsworth's analysis was twelve wickets for 67 runs, and he is undoubtedly a very fine left-handed bowler. The Lancashire Committee would do well to give him a trial. The English men Mitchell, Sewell, F. F. Warner, and Bosanquet all did well; while the fielding on both side was excellent, the Philadelphians perhaps showing to most advantage in this department of the game. King and Rowland were in both innings, while a promising left-handed bowler was introduced in the person of Morton. There was a big crowd on both days, and the victory of the Englishmen was well received. A return match was played at Manheim, the ground of the Germantown C. C., on September 30, October 1, and 3, and in the meantime Mr. Warner's eleven is to play New York at Staten Island, eighteen cobs at Merion, and Baltimore at the Catonsville Grounds, Baltimore. The scores of the match between the Gentlemen of Philadelphia and the Englishmen were:—F. F. Warner's eleven, 81 and 70 for two wickets; Philadelphia, 91 and 59. Previous to their appearance in Philadelphia the English team had played in Montreal and Toronto, defeating fifteen of the former club by 69 runs, and the Ontario eleven at Toronto in a single innings.

NAPOLEON IN LOVE.

Napoleon in love is the theme of "A Romance of the First Consul" (1 vol., Heinemann), by Matilda Malling. This translation from the Dutch, by Anna Mollow, is done with grace and freedom of touch. The eminent critic Dr. George Brandes bestows high praise upon the book and his appreciation forms its preface. The story was a charm, and if the main motive is fictitious—for there is no record of Napoleon ever having had love affair—the passionate devotion a young Royalist girl belonging to an old Vendee family—the characters have the higher truth to nature. Thus the fact Napoleon would have wooed the woman loved. There is no sentimentalde tenderness, but a downright ardour, in the First Consul's courtship. Accustomed to dominate others, he demands the love of Edmee de la Feuillade, he does not sue for it. His wooing is rough, violent, audacious, but the writer conveys something of its mesmeric quality. We can understand how to the girl "it suddenly seemed the most natural thing in the world that she loved this strange man, whom she had seen but two or three times in her life; it could not be otherwise, her whole life had been one preparation for this hour." She is a well conceived and well presented character. Of strong temperament, quick to admire high courage, she is of the stuff of which hero worshippers are made. Brought up to look upon the "Corsican brawler" at the head of the Republic as a vulgar and self-seeking upstart, she comes up to Paris to seek an interview with him and plead with him for the restoration of her family estate. Before meeting him personally she has seen him from a window reviewing the army. Against her will she is moved to admire him. Her judgment is soon turned by love. The passion of Napoleon and Edmee is described with no little intimacy of detail, but with a poetic fervour that robs the incident of coarseness. Napoleon is drawn with a firm touch; the study forms an interesting addition to the numerous portraits of Buonaparte the late revival of the Napoleon cultus in France has drawn forth. The setting of the story is picture-sque. Josephine, frivolous, immoral, graceful; Madame Tallien, who was with her the leader "of that crowd of dance-loving Bacchantes who had raised the commonplace into ball-rooms"; Hortense, and other pleasure loving women reigning at the Tuileries, play an effective part in the background of the narrative. The book is worth reading for the interest and passion of its love story, and for the picture it gives of society under the Consulate.

NANSEN PRACTISING STARVATION.

LIEUTENANT JOHANSEN'S most interesting account of his experiences "With Nansen in the North" is continued in the October number of the "Windsor Magazine." The hardships the two men underwent may be gathered from the following extracts:—

"During our march we generally halted midway to have some food. We used to get into the sleeping-bag with some bread, butter, and pemmican between us. At first, when the cold was severe, these halts were anything but pleasant as we lay shivering with cold and gnawing at the frozen lumps of butter, which almost vanished in our immense wolf-skin gloves.

"Later on things improved, but it sometimes happened that we fell asleep while we lay munching our food, and thus lost valuable time. The apportionment of our chocolate once a day was, of course, a bright spot in our existence. The chocolate had been divided into bits, so that it was easy to portion it out equally, but we managed it in this way:—One of us arranged two portions on the kyak, while the other turned his back upon him and chose his lot by calling out 'Right' or 'Left.' We were quite fair to one another, Nansen, who was a bigger man than I, never made any differences in the rations."

But as time goes on Johansen writes:—"We are practising starvation as best we can, until we groan with pain. When this becomes intolerable, we take about two ounces of pemmican and the same quantity of bread. We have had only one meal in the course of two days and a half, and this consists of two seagulls, which, confronted with our appetites, seemed to vanish like dew before the sun. On another occasion our meal consisted of two ounces of bread and just as much pemmican, and our next of two ounces of aleuronate bread and one ounce of butter."

A CANNIBALS KISS.

ON Saturday at the Colombo Police Court, a Tamil woman charged a man by the name of Kaduruvalu with having bitten off her chin. It seems the man was married to the woman some fourteen years ago, and, soon after, she disappeared. The husband searched for her far and wide without success, and gave her up as lost. Two days ago, however, while he was chatting to a betel seller near the Surveyor-General's office in the Fort, the lost woman came to the spot with a bundle of grass, and put it on the ground. The husband immediately made a rush at her, and she in attempting to run stumbled and fell, whereupon the accused got on top of her and bit off a portion of her chin, and putting the piece of flesh in his pocket was marching off saying that he was going to cook and eat it, when the police collared him and marched him to the Court, with the bit of flesh preserved in a bottle of spirits. The only defence set up by the man was that the complainant was his wife and that he could do whatever he liked with her. After further evidence, the proceedings were forwarded to the Solicitor-General's office with a view of his being committed for trial before a higher Court.

TEETOTALISM IN CANADA.

A CORRESPONDENT of the "Times," In the course of a review of prohibition legislation in Canada, says:—The English-speaking electors as a whole, including a curiously large proportion of the important Scottish community, may be said to have given a majority against the continued use of their national drinks; though the rural majorities for prohibition have probably been to an large extent neutralised by urban majorities on the other side. The Methodist and Presbyterian Churches, which are by far the strongest in Canada, have over and over again placed on record their official hostility to the liquor trade, and the smaller bodies have followed suit—always excepting the Anglicans. There have been notable exceptions, however. For instance, Dr. Grant, the much-respected Principal of Kingston University, publicly exerted all his influence against the prohibition movement.

On the other hand, it must not be supposed that the French-Canadians of Quebec are a unit against prohibition. In many of their parishes liquorselling has been prohibited for years, municipal councils having power to refuse the granting of licences. When the French-Canadians drink their beverage is not wine, but whisky. The clergy are often as outspoken as English temperance orators in denouncing the saloon-keepers, and clerical influence in social matters is very strong. The negative majority reported from Quebec is probably due not so much to the French country folk as to the people of Montreal. This, the metropolitan city of the Dominion, contains (roughly speaking) 300,000 inhabitants, of whom perhaps two-thirds are French, while a large Irish labouring community is included in the remaining 100,000, and even the English and Scottish citizens are less inclined than their rural fellow-countymen to submit to drastic temperance legislation.

In considering the remarkable strength of the temperance movement in Canada, the influence of climate should always be borne in mind. The Canadian air is so dry and stimulating that to breathe it is, as one has said, to drink champagne through the lungs. Many immigrants, accustomed to "take their glass" with impunity in this country have lapsed into inebriety in Canada without any increase of potations. The risks run by a free drinker under the almost tropical summer sun and in the almost Arctic winter cold tend to make prudent men teetotalers in Canada who would be content with moderation in England. These climatic and physiological facts have, no doubt, help to develop that vehement ecclesiastical hostility to the liquor traffic to which I have referred; and the ecclesiastical hostility has in turn had a great effect in determining the customs and opinions of a peculiarly religious community.

RETIREMENT OF MR. EDWARD LLOYD.

THE GREAT TENOR'S FAREWELL.

MR. EDWARD LLOYD has resolved to retire into private life after a series of farewells. He has long contemplated retirement, but has from time to time put it off, partly on the earnest solicitation of some of his musical associates, partly in order that his withdrawal from the profession when it took place should be absolutely final. Now, however, he believes that after an extremely busy life he has well earned his rest, and he prefers to close his public career with the present century, while his powers are at their zenith and his voice is in full and unimpaired maturity.

Mr. Lloyd really made his final appearance says the *Daily News*, at a Leeds festival last night, although the secret was known to but two or three persons. His present engagements extend up to early next summer, and then after his vacation, the "farewell" season will begin. It is Mr. Lloyd's wish to bid adieu to his numerous admirers in every city and town of importance in these isles. He will be accompanied by a specially selected concert party, and the "Lloyd Farewell Tour" promises to be the chief provincial musical event of the winter of 1899-1900. Then, in the height of the fashionable season of 1900, he will take his farewell of London at a concert at the Albert Hall, and it is possible, though not yet absolutely certain, that his final vow to the public will be made at the Birmingham Festival.

Thus will close a musical career extending over forty-five years, during thirty years of which he has held beyond rivalry the highest position among native tenors. His life will thenceforward be that of a country gentleman. Mr. Lloyd is a man of considerable wealth for he has always enjoyed a large income, and he has been a careful man with savings judiciously and profitably invested. Besides his property in Brighton, where he removed after he left Tulse Hill, he has recently purchased a large estate near Tunbridge Wells, with a maner house and farm, besides good shooting, fishing, and so forth and there he proposes to spend the remainder of his life.

The fact may not generally be known that he is the grandson of Richard Hopkins (uncle of the Temple organist), first bandmaster of the Scots Guards after Waterloo, and conductor at old Vauxhall. His mother, who married Richard Lloyd, the tenor of Westminster Abbey, was one of the earliest students of the Royal Academy of Music. Mr. Lloyd himself was a choir-boy at Westminster Abbey, and a tenor successively at Bolsize, Park, St. Andrew's, Wells-street (under Barnby), and the Chapel Royal, until he gave up ill-paid church work for concerts. The *Daily News* believes it is right in saying that except as to his boyish instruction under his father and under Turle at Westminster Abbey, Mr. Lloyd never had a singing lesson in his life. His voice being naturally placed, and himself practically self-taught.

THE QUESTION OF FASHODA.

WHAT FRANCE MIGHT ACCEPT AS A SUBSTITUTE.

THE *Eclair* publishes a long letter addressed to the Minister of Foreign Affairs by M. Vigne d'Octon who protests against the idea of exchanging Fashoda for British Gambia. The journal endorses the writers remarks and adds that if the suggested exchange were brought about France would have to consider herself sadly imposed upon. No Government, however, would think of sanctioning so ridiculous a transaction. The British would be justified in regarding themselves as doubly victorious since they would exchange for Fashoda a colony more irksome than productive.

"We are of the opinion," the *Eclair* concludes "that the cession of the islet of Los, which commands the entrance to Konakry, would be much preferable to that of Gambia. But what is the use of talking thus at a time when the negotiations have not even been begun? It is wise not to talk of compensations or possible exchanges with Great Britain, for at this game, which seems singularly dangerous, we have everything to lose and the British everything to win."

The *Politique Coloniale* publishes the following paragraph:—"We learn from a trustworthy sources that the explanations given by our contemporaries of the visits of Baron de Courcel's departure for [illegible] are not quite correct. Baron de Courcel was [illegible] to return to his post on the very day that Mr. Cromer was recalled to Cairo, and that M. Cambon, our Ambassador in Constantinople, left Turkey. It was on that day that the Khedive started for Constantinople on a visit which has rightly engaged the attention of the European Chancelleries, Baron de Courcel's return to London seems to be the more important, inasmuch as it has already been agreed by the British and French Governments that the Fashoda question shall not be discussed until next month in Paris."—*Reuter.*

THE FIERY ORDEAL OF FIJI.

A MORE extraordinary custom than the fiery ordeal of Fiji has probably never been heard of. This mysterious fire walking ceremony has been a puzzle to scientists who have witnessed it, and all attempts to arrive at a satisfactory explanation of it have met with disappointing failure. Among the latest investigator of this wonderful feat are Drs. Hocken and Colquhoun, of Dunedin who recently visited the Fijian Islands and had an opportunity of watching the ceremony. It appears that the ceremony is now seldom performed, and the power, so far as Fiji is concerned, is confined to a family resident on Mbengha, an islet lying twenty miles south of Suva. These people, almost nude and with bare, feet, walk quickly and unharmed across and among the stones, made white-hot forming the pavement of the cooking oven. An attempt was made by the observes abovementioned to register the heat, but when the thermometer had been placed for a few seconds about 4 ft. or 5 ft. above the stones it had to be withdrawn, as the solder of the tin covering began to melt. The thermometer registered 282 degs., and Dr. Hocken estimated that the range was over 400 degs. The fire walker, seven or eight in number, than approached, and in single file walker leisurely across and around the oven. The leader was a second or two under half a minute on the stones. The men were carefully examined by Drs. Hocken and Colquhoun both before and after the ceremony. The fire had not affected the simple articles of dress they wore. The soles of their feet, which were not thick or leathery, were not in the least blistered. And altogether, there was no indication that the men had undergone any special preparation for the ordeal. Both doctors declare their inability to supply any scientific explanation of the matter.

AREQUIPA.

ONE of the neatest, prettiest, and brightest towns in South America is Arequipa, the second city of Peru, and yet one would hardly think so from a glance at a description of its houses. One peculiarity of Arequipa is that most of its rooms are made in the shape of vaults. The shops are vaults ten to fifteen feet wide and from ten to thirty feet deep, with doors looking out upon the streets. In many cases there is no way out at the back, and the only light, except that from the door, comes in through holes in the roof. These vaulted roofs give it the appearance of a Chinese graveyard rather than that on an American town. In walking through Arequipa you might get the idea that the city was full of burglars. Every house faces the sidewalk and every window is covered with iron bars. The houses themselves look like fortresses, and the lock on the doors are of mammoth size. The barred windows and locked doors are not for the burglars. They are not to keep robbers out, but to cage the girls in. The windows have seats behind the bars, but no Peruvian beau stops to chat at these with his lady love. The bars of iron are as thick as your finger, and so close together that the most ardent lips could not meet between them. This seclusion of the women by the Spanish people is probably a relic of their admixture with the Moors centuries ago. The wrapping up of the heads in black clothes was originally so done that only one eye showed out. It was evidently learned in Egypt or Constantinople. Now the whole face is displayed and many of the batter-class girls wear hats. A Peruvian parent, however, never lets his girls go out alone upon the street. There no moonlight drives and walks with lovers here, and when you call upon your sweetheart you have to entertain the whole family, and if you go with your girl to the bull fight you take mamma, papa, auntie, and old maid sissy with you.

SPECIALITE FOR THE SKIN—Purest, most emollient and most hygienic of all soaps—The ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP is a highly agreeable and beneficial luxury for the toilt, bath, and nursery; and leaves the skin in a pure, refreshed and healthy condition, absolutely pure. A boon to sensitive skins. Indispensable for children. Creamy lather. Delicately perfumed. Sold by all Chemists Stores, &c.

FEMININE FACTS AND FANCIES.

AN American Court has decided that marriage contracts made on a Sunday are valid, on the ground that they come under the head of "works of necessity and charity."

The latest feminine craze is walking-sticks for ladies. The fashion first came into prominence at Carlsbad, and has had the zeal of Royal favour set upon it. As to styles, there is much liberty. A light-weight cane with curved handle is the favourite. Green with the handle set with jewels is the leader, as the colour harmonises with almost any gown. Jewels of every description are set in the handles, in fact this last fad is destined to be a very expensive one.

The dress that made Worth famous was an exquisite, tiger-like costume wora by the Countess de Castiglione at a fancy ball at the Hotel Albe, on the Champs Elysees. The Countess's role at the masquerade was Salammbo, the splendid barbarian priestess of the Carthagenians. The daring and splendour of her barbaric costume excited the ardour of the men and the rage of the women of the Court. The Empress Eugenie, it is said, pleaded illness as an excuse, and left the ballroom to weep for envy.

Old omnibus drivers in London declare that the modern custom which demands that hundreds upon hundreds of young woman should daily ride down to business, as do clerks and business men of the other sex, is a great promoter of friendship, and ultimately matrimony, between the sexes. "I see many a little love incident," said one 'busman. "I see young couples from the first time they meet going down to the City about the same time every morning, and I know cases where City clerks wait for an hour after they have done their own business, in order that they may ride back with some young lady. And I know young men, too, who go a mile out of their way in order that they may ride down by the same route as some girl. Sometimes a young man will say, 'Driver, that young lady who used to go down by the so-and-so 'bus and I were married last week."

"Many a woman has been laid in her coffin by the wearing of crape," said a physician. "It is a sin to do or wear anything that hurts the health, and it is positively sinful for women to wear mourning. Even plain black is not wholesome. This custom would have been abolished long ago were it not for the fact that women cares more for what other people say than she does for herself. If a woman's husband dies, she would not dare to go without a long crepe veil, and a crepe trimmed gown, or the world say that she was glad to get rid of him; after wearing it a while she is not brave enough to leave it off, for she knows the same relentless world will say that she is looking for number two. If one is really grief-stricken, one's own feelings are sufficient protection against society, and I believe that crepe and other mourning habiliments are often directly responsible for bad complexions, bad eyes, bad digestion, and bad temper."

Every girl who plays golf may not become a good golfer, but she may at least carry about with her a very pretty score-book. The score-books most favoured by the sporting girl have russia letter covers with two or three tiny golf sticks in silver or gold dressed on the outside, so that he who runs may read; contain half a hundred pages, where the lines and spaces for partner, for self the various markings, the number of hole made by each ball, and the grand total are daintily marked and figured. Sometimes these score books are of metal in the form of tablets, to be hung from the waist, chatelaine style, but the real sporting girl has no unnecessary dangling encumbrances. Her score-book is carried in her pocket, for even the most feminine girl has a pocket somewhere in her golfing outfit, and in keeping with her costume. Sometimes the monogram is placed on the cover in lieu of the crossed golf sticks, but there is nothing "gamey" about a monogram, and so the golf sticks, meet with more favour.

It is not only women, it seems, who go to the "beauty promoter." One of these operators said the other day:—You will perhaps be surprised to hear that my practice is not entirely confined to women. For instance, a young man once came to me with eyebrows so arched that they gave him a look of chronic surprise. By removing a few hairs at either end, and again at the summit of the arch, they were reduced to their normal proportions, and, to his surprise, he was converted into quite a handsome man."

Fine opportunities for the display of common sense are afforded by the problem of suitable dress at this season, when the sun is very hot at mid-day and in the afternoon, though mornings and evenings are decidedly chilly. The tailor-made costume is, above all others, useful at this moment, especially when composed of cloth that is light yet warm. Nothing sufficiently simple to suit the many who dislike over-elaboration, and yet smart enough to be utilised as a visiting toilette is this the material is cashmere in a tone of Burgundy that is sometime called aubergine, from the deep reddish mauve of the vegetable known among us and in America as the egg-plant. The braid is black, the double-breasted waistcoat tan colour. The basque of the short coat is cut out in tabs, themselves short and founded, according to the latest fashion. The scallops formed by braiding on the skirt follow the same outline as the tabs, though naturally much larger. Almost without exception, the new sleeves fall over the hand, as shown in this sketch. The coming season is to largely favour plain materials in preference to fancy ones, and English manufacturers have produced a very great number of excellent shades. It is unfortunate, for some reasons, that French names should so often be bestowed on these, for purchasers who wish to favour British materials are misled by this. It is curious enough to see in London shop windows everything labelled French or Parisian, while in Paris shop windows every article is ticketed a l'anglaise or dernier de Londres. In selecting foules, cloths, or cashmeres, preference should be given to those with the pirie finish, as this process renders them impervious to injury from rain, and practically waterproof. For cycling costumes the advantages are specially apparent. Scotch tweed and Irish frieze are more than ever in favour, and many of the skirts of such suits are made without lining, particularly in the thicker makes. This gives warmth without weight, and later on, when the weather grows cold, an extra underskirt provides additional protection, or, if preferred, a lining may be added. Some of the new fancy broche cloths are very handsome, and crepon in all degrees of thickness and warmth are to be worn again this season. Tapestry patterns have by no means exhausted their popularity, and many will be seen this winter. Some of them have Cashmeren designs of considerable beauty of line and curve, and many of the old Norwich patterns have been revived in the same way.

There is no diminution in the rage for braiding and embroidery, whether on outdoor or evening dresses. Mohair, silk, chenille, beads in coloured glass, gold, steel, and silver, are all used in producing effects of much richness, but occasionally of redundant and almost barbaric glitter. Many of the newest tailor-made gowns have lines of flat black mohair braid sewn on in wavy curves all round both skirt and bodice, even the sleeves being trimmed from shoulder to wrist in the same way. The front breadth of these has often embroidery lavished upon it while the rest of the skirt is quite plain. Some of the new costumes look all flounce. The "three-decker" skirt is supplemented by a three-decker cape, and as all these frills come to a full stop at the sides, the contrast between a back view and a front view the wearer is occasionally striking. In front all is plain simplicity. At the back rises tier upon tier of frills, like a six-storey house. It will be gathered that the fashionable capes afford but little protection to the chest. Only the driving or travelling varieties are so cut as to shield the respiratory organs, the ordinary capes seem to be the result of reaction against their overfull, inconveniently ample, and completely shrouding predecessors of a season or two since. Chenille is to play a very prominent part in millinery, as well as in dress. A nutbrown felt hat is trimmed with green velvet and ivy leaves tinted from green through yellow and tan to the deepest, richest russet. Hedge berries are deftly imitated on many a hat and toque. Pheasant feathers have a greater vogue than they have enjoyed for some seasons.

Bird lovers should encourage this, for the pheasants are not sacrificed for their plumage alone. Sealskin and sable are, as usual, the standard furs, and chinchilla and ermine are to be much used in trimming winter gowns and coats. Electric seal has been brought to so perfect an imitation of the real fur that it will be even more largely used for capes and coast than it was last winter. Caracul promises to be as much in demand as it was last year, when the old-fashioned astrakhan was entirely superseded by it and consequently became very conveniently cheap for those who buy furs rather for warmth than fashion. Some of the new coats are made with collars of fur falling five or six inches below the waist and rolled rather than tuned over. Bottlegreen is to be a favourite colour for cloth capes lined with squirrel or ermine. Fur will be again much used in trimming evening dresses, dinner and tea gowns, and will for this purpose be cut into slender bands. These narrow lines will also appear on dresses and the full collars of winter mantles. Lace and fur will combine to form effects on day mantles as well as those for evening wear, the lace being in the time of age, much softer and more creamlow than the butter-colour or twine tint that preceded it. Irish point is still the most fashionable of imitation, laces, and the revival of tatting proceeds apace. The Yoke and sleeves of a pleated dinner gown, made of tomato-red velling, are in Irish point, the lines of trimming being in beaded paste minterie. The front breadth, with its elaborate embroidery on pale pink silk, could also be in lace, lined with the tender colour that contrusts so well with the depth and strength of the tomato-red.

Children under twelve half price; infants in arms not admitted, if the arms are loaded. This was an old joke of Artemus Ward's, but there always has been a real difficulty in deciding whether the infants in arms is not merely a temperary load to the arms that bear it, while as to the children, there has been no criterion of age at all. A German steamer company has at last found a remedy for this unsatisfactory state of things, and the steamers plying on the Ammersee in Bavaria have posted up notices to the following effect; "Infants under sixty centimetres high are admitted free, children up to the height of 130 centimetres pay half price. Dogs to pay the same fare as the latter class." Let us imagine now the simple process at Vauxhall or Grosvenor-road. The ticket inspector skips in with his measuring tape. The infant is measured, the price is paid, the thing is done—"vanit, vidit, vicit." And yet it is said the Ammersee Steamboat Company has failed to find favour with the mothers of the land.

A clergyman of good standing sends "Peter Lombard," of the Church Times, these curious statements:—Early in this country the Rev. W. Goodacre, vicar of Sutton-in-Ashfield, married a couple whose united age were under thirty. He afterwards christened her daughter, buried her husband, married her again, and christened her granddaughter before she was thirty. Conducting a marriage at Skegby, of which place he was also vicar, the woman was a regular attendant at Sunday school, and in reply to the question, "Wilt thou have this man to thy wedded husband," &c., replied: "Yes, verily, by God's help, so I will: and I heartily thank our heavenly Father who hath brought me into this state of salvation."

ADVICE TO MOTHERS!—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a